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Roosevelt Moves For Reorganization; France Curbs Press

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 25, 1939

Roosevelt Proposes Sweeping Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a sweeping Government reorganization plan calling for creation of three new Federal agencies by merging welfare, works, and lending functions.

A fourth point of the plan calls for transfer of the Budget Bureau from the Treasury to the Executive Office.

The Chief Executive estimated the reorganization plan would save from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually. He placed the present overhead of all the agencies concerned at about $235,000,000.

President presents reorganization plan: Page 2.

France Clamps Rigid Curb on Press

PARIS (AP)—A rigid law revising French liberties of the press was decreed today forbidding publication of foreign propaganda and attacks on race or religion under penalty of heavy fines and imprisonment.

France clamps down on press propaganda: Page 4.

Rumania and Yugoslavia Hold Spotlight

LONDON—Yugoslavia, beset by pressure to join the Rome-Berlin Axis, and Rumania, focal point of Balkan economic diplomacy, today held the spotlight among small nations sought by Britain for the "stop-aggression" bloc.

Both blocs woo Balkans: Page 1.

German Business to Pause as Hitler Speaks

BERLIN (AP)—To make sure that all possible outside as well as in Germany hear Reichsführer Hitler speak April 28, the time was changed from the customary evening hour to noon, German time. Business establishments in the Reich will be closed, and factory employees and school children must assemble before radios in halls.

NEW YORK (AP)—All major American networks plan to radiocast Reichsführer Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt April 28. Chains will open early enough to start the pickup from Berlin at 6 a. m., E. S. T.

British Cabinet Leans Toward Conscription

LONDON—The British Cabinet today inclined toward adoption of some form of military conscription, timing this action before Reichsführer Hitler's speech as a warning Britain means business. France and Soviet Russia are said to be urging Britain to adopt compulsory military service.

The National Council of Labor passed a resolution against conscription. Labor's "parliament" found the voluntary system satisfactory and less likely to divide British opinion. Peacetime conscription is widespread on the Continent but unknown in Britain.

Defense expenditures of £630,000,000, or about $3,150,000,000, account for nearly half of the £1,300,000,000 budget submitted to Parliament today by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Borrowing for arms: Page 5; British boost defense fund: Page 1.

New Power Asked for Belgian King

BRUSSELS (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot asked the Belgian Chamber of Deputies today to grant King Leopold special powers to make decisions considered necessary for the defense of the country.

The Premier also requested that his Government be authorized to issue decrees for financial rehabilitation. A commission of 27 Deputies will study the proposals.

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Because of the European tension the Danish Government today decided to call up one class of conscripts, numbering between 7,000 and 8,000 men, which was dismissed two weeks ago. With this class recalled to duty the Danish army's strength will be about 15,000 men.

'Totality of Power' for Bolivian President

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—President Busch, who yesterday assumed a "totality of powers," said today that although he had closed Congress he would call "general elections at an opportune moment."

The President said that "capital today, more than ever, enjoys full guarantees" in Bolivia. "My government," he continued, "is initiating an energetic and disciplined program to end the political, social and economic anarchy that has impeded the normal development of the country."

Tin is magic word behind Bolivian changes: Page 2.

NLRB Counsel Assails Proposed Amendments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles Fahy, counsel for the Labor Relations Board, contended today that most proposed amendments to the Wagner Act would weaken the Board's procedure.

Appearing before the Senate Labor Committee, Mr. Fahy said most of the amendments were "weakening and debilitating, destructive of time-honored and established processes, and permeated with possibilities of delay and frustration."

Roosevelt Names Leiserson for NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated William M. Leiserson of Ohio to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board to succeed Donald Wakefield Smith of Pennsylvania.

British Fleet to Cruise in Mediterranean

LONDON (AP)—The British Admiralty announced that the Mediterranean fleet would carry out exercises in the eastern Mediterranean following a summer cruise to ports in that area. Units of the fleet will visit Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, and Egypt.

The home fleet will assemble at Portland naval base, April 27 and 28.

VIGO, Spain (AP)—The German fleet of 25 ships is due at the Port of Cadiz April 27 and at Algeciras, Malaga, Ceuta, and Tangier before May 2.

The fleet will arrive on the Bay of Biscay coast May 6, visiting Ferrol, Pontevedra, and Lisbon.

Slovakia's Hlinka Guards Disciplined

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Internal disciplining of the Hlinka Guards, mainspring of Slovakia's successful drive for independence, is underway today. Several high officials are understood to have been deposed by Sano Mach, Chief Commander.

Jews were eliminated from all public service by a decree of the Slovak Cabinet.

Slovak Guardists begin purge: Page 4.

Landon Seeks Church Unity as Aid to Peace

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—Alf M. Landon viewed the unification conference of the three Methodist churches as a step which might "encourage other movements of this kind" to an eventual aim of "invoking divine aid" for world peace. The 1936 Republican presidential nominee is a delegate to the uniting sessions opening tomorrow to bring 8,000,000 Methodists into one church organization.

Lothian Named Ambassador to U. S.

LONDON—The Marquis of Lothian has been named Britain's new Ambassador to the United States when Sir Ronald Lindsay reaches the end of his assignment after the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Lothian selected as British Envoy to United States: Page 1; Lothian: A man in the news: Page 6.

Merit Rating Is Urged For Jobless Aid

Group of employers put plan before Legislative Committee as help in stabilizing employment

A merit rating plan to grant lower unemployment compensation rates to employers who maintain stabilized employment in their companies, was proposed today by a group of employers before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

Under the present plan which subjects all employers to a 2.7 per cent tax on their total payrolls for unemployment compensation, there is no incentive for these employers to keep their workers on their payrolls, Royal Parkinson, a member of the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation and Personnel Director of the American Optical Company, stated in urging merit rating as a means toward stabilizing employment in Massachusetts.

Furthermore Mr. Parkinson, who is the employer representative on the Advisory Council, pointed out that under the present system the unemployment fund reserve has mounted to $56,000,000 and within three years will undoubtedly reach $100,000,000.

$11,000,000 Added

Despite the fact, he said, that that $27,200,000 was paid out in benefits in 1938, $11,000,000 was added to the reserve during the year.

Such a surplus, Mr. Parkinson warned, will result in two possibilities. It will invite reckless benefits to the unemployed eligibles, thus making unemployment more desirable than a job, or it will invite Washington to work toward a Federal pool of unemployment compensation funds under which Massachusetts money would be split with some other state, for instance, Nebraska.

Under the merit rating plan proposed, employers with little unemployment charged against them would receive lower rates than those who discharged a considerable number of workers during the same period. The rate would range from .5 per cent to 3.5 per cent.

Offer Incentive

George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, insisted that the best way to stabilize employment was to offer employers an incentive to keep their workers on the payroll. He pointed out that the Advisory Council is studying two merit rating plans, one would raise or lower the rate for all employers according to the amount of reserve in the fund, and the other is the one being considered today.

Mr. Barnes pointed out that Federal legislation is necessary to put the third plan into effect. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Parkinson stated that even though the merit rating plan is put into operation this year, employers will not benefit for at least three years because the Federal law requires a three-year experience record on which to base merit rating systems. They also pointed out that the old Unemployment Compensation Commission, in existence prior to legislative reorganization of the Commission this year, was opposed to merit rating and obtained passage of a law last year relieving them of the necessity of keeping merit rating statistics.

William H. Bixby, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Retail Trade Board, urged adoption of the merit rating plan or at least legislation requiring the Unemployment Compensation Division to keep records on which merit rating can later be based.

Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, also favored the merit rating plan.

Zane Grey Films Australian Bears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Color films of Australia's native bear, the koala, were taken by Zane Grey, the American author, when he passed through Brisbane on his way to the Great Barrier Reef, Queensland.

Mr. Grey's cameramen used a special color process which they said was available only 15 days before they left the United States.

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Prime Minister

By a Staff Artist

Robert Gordon Menzies
New Prime Minister of Australia

Menzies Adopts One-Party Rule For Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 25—With formation of a Cabinet by Australia's new Prime Minister, Robert Gordon Menzies, the Commonwealth enters another phase of the political crisis into which it was plunged after drastic changes in the Insurance Act.

Weakness of the new Cabinet is that it includes only members of the United Australia Party and lacks the active co-operation of the Country Party enjoyed by the coalition of the late Prime Minister Lyons. The Government Party hold only 26 seats in a full House of Representatives of 74, the Country Party holds 17, and Labor holds 29. The Country Party, therefore, appears to have the power to force the Government's resignation if it desires.

Mr. Menzies has taken over the portfolio of Treasurer in addition to the Prime Ministership. William Morris Hughes, wartime Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs in the Lyons Cabinet, becomes Attorney General and Minister of Industries. Geoffrey A. Street continues as Defense Minister. Sir Henry Gullet, Minister without portfolio in the Lyons Government up to 1937, becomes Minister for External Affairs. James Valentine Fairbairn, Syd-

(Continued on Page 24, Column 1)

Pickets Block Two Attempts To Man Ships

Rout substitute crew at Standard Oil Pier in Everett where ship is tied up by strike.

Striking seamen of the National Maritime Union this morning twice frustrated the efforts of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to place substitute crews aboard two tankers tied up at Everett, Mass., by the week-old strike.

Several automobile loads of men arrived on two occasions at the plant gates, escorted by Everett police, but were barred from entrance by a solid phalanx of pickets. The police made no effort to force the pickets to move on, and the automobiles each time went away again.

The strike-breaking move of the company marked the eighth day of the walkout which has tied up about 50 tankers of Standard and three other major oil firms in ports of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico. Two Standard Oil tankers sailed Sunday from New Orleans with substitute crews.

The appearance of the substitute crews at the dock on Chelsea Creek in Everett, statements of Commissioner of Corrections Arthur H. Lyman and the presence of "help wanted" advertisements in Boston newspapers frankly seeking crews for strikebreaking duty bore out charges made by Thomas McGowan, Boston head of the Maritime Union, that the companies planned to move their vessels with substitute seamen, if possible.

His charges had brought denials yesterday from Everett police that they intended to protect such seamen and from a subordinate of Mr. Lyman that his Department had any knowledge of strikebreaking attempts.

The Commissioner himself disclosed, however, that he had been investigating the subject over the week end and had found seven inmates of Concord Reformatory scheduled for parole to take strikebreaking jobs on ships tied up in the N. M. U. strike. He did not say whether the inmates had had previous experience as seamen, but did announce that he had canceled the arrangements.

"Under no circumstances, would I be a party to such an arrangement," said Mr. Lyman.

The efforts of the oil companies to obtain substitutes was further indicated in want ads in Boston papers, headed, "Seamen Wanted—Labor Dispute—To Sail American Oil Tanker Ships," and giving rates of pay ranging from $65 to $120 a month plus board and room. Applicants were advised to see Beacon Jack at the Everett Shipping Company, 110 Bow Street, Everett.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

Who's Who in G. O. P. 1940 Race, Dewey the Soft Pedaler, Taft Who Roars, Vandenberg Who Waits or the Silent Watchful Fringe?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The Republican presidential nomination sweepstakes are very definitely marching along, even with over a year to go. It is an enlightening study in the grammar of politics to observe the behaviour of the chief candidates.

Take Thomas E. Dewey first, because at this writing—and there probably will be many shifts and changes in the next year—he is clearly in the lead and coasting along. Mr. Dewey will not make a public speech on national affairs. Yet Mr. Dewey is most willing to address gatherings—off the record—on national problems. To his office in New York the politicians and political writers of the Nation are beating a trail, and have been doing so for some months.

This correspondent has heard Mr. Dewey speak twice recently off the record at some length on national problems and to substantial audiences. On both occasions he made a very good impression. Most recently he was paired on the program with his principal rival, Senator Robert A. Taft. Before a sophisticated, politically wise audience, Mr. Dewey made by far the better impression. But more of Senator Taft later.

Mr. Dewey has a great many attractive qualities. He uses the microphone with the skill of a grand opera singer, which he once trained to be. He handles his prepared speech with nonchalance, behaving like a very good trial lawyer, which he is. His microphone-manner is matched only by experienced veterans, like President Roosevelt. His ideas, in the Republican gamut at least, place him "just to the left of center." He has attractive looks and seemingly a quick wit.

Perhaps a Little Bit "Cocky"

On the debit side, Mr. Dewey—in these two "off-the-record" appearances—seemed rather too sure of himself. He gave the impression of a precocious young man, which position has its limitations. He was pretty sure of all the answers—an attitude that has been of value and of disservice to him in the courtroom. Were it not for his obvious youth and unhidden inexperience, however, he would be a very good candidate indeed, and he leads the Republican polls today.

The interesting thing, however, is that Mr. Dewey is sedulously making his national affairs statements not for the record, but for the chosen elite. His latest speech, last Friday night, was to a select audience indeed, the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The county attorney will be kept under wraps, it appears, for some months more. His handlers do not want his boom to be blighted by early-season frosts. So Mr. Dewey remains, in the words of the Gridiron Show: "In maiden meditation, fancy-free and silent."

Not so, indeed not so, in the case of Senator Taft. This new Cincinnatus speaks often and for the headlines. He hammers away at the New Deal with bludgeon strokes, on domestic and foreign affairs alike. No subtleties for him, none of this nonsense about the middle of the road, not to mention left-of-center. The way to oppose is to oppose. And Senator Taft opposes the New Deal right down to the last dot and comma.

If Mr. Dewey is an eel-hipped end runner, Senator Taft bucks straight through the line. As we said, to select Washington audiences, Senator Taft's method seems heavy and unconvincing. But will it be that way to the country? Does the country want subtleties? If reaction has set in, will not the pendulum keep on going all the way instead of halting in the center? And may not Senator Taft's bull-voice and hammer blows be effective in campaigning, however subtle his opponent? Perhaps. We shall see.

But right now, in Washington, there is a slump in Taft stock. And the Senator has not been afraid of risks. He has pitted himself in debate against the rapier-tongued Representative T. V. Smith (D) of Illinois. Observers say Mr. Smith has run verbal rings around Senator Taft in their radio discussions. But maybe verbal rings aren't enough; maybe dogged-does-it, and if that is true, Senator Taft is on the right track.

Waiting to Grab the Bone

While the two prima donnas, Dewey and Taft, hold the center of the stage, two other Republicans wait in the background, watching for a misstep or a changing wind which will give them their chance. Oddly, they come from the same two States as the prima donnas: Ohio and Michigan. Gov. John E. Bricker of Ohio is a substantial man, and he may get his State's delegates ahead of Senator Taft. He isn't making many speeches these days, he is setting up a record in the State House at Columbus. His recipe is to throw out three Democratic State employees and replace them with two Republicans. That would make a rather attractive national platform for an opposition party.

Meantime, in Washington, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg—from Mr. Dewey's Michigan—keeps his patient watch. He deliberately passed up 1936. Will it be too late in 1940? Senator Vandenberg was at the Editors' dinner in Washington, too, cocking his chair against a marble pillar in the back of the dining hall, while his rivals made the welkin ring. There was a smile on his face. He is a good soldier, he is a shrewd politician. He has the United States Senate for a forum. His drive for the nomination will probably start when he thinks the time is ripe. He has experience for background, an attractive political presence, knowledge and skill. Most people are writing him off their future books, but that is a mistake.

These are the Republican "Big Four." But of course there are others. Could Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire possibly have been responsible for the postcards, postmarked "N. Y.," that have rather fatuously put forward his candidacy in Washington newspaper bureaus the past week?

Erwin D. Canham

Both Blocs Woo Balkans; British Boost Arms Fund

Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia hold key to fields of influence in disputed areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—While Europe is greatly exercised over Reichsführer Hitler's forthcoming reply to President Roosevelt's peace note and the various moves connected with it, the main interest at present is centered upon the Balkans where a series of momentous talks are in progress.

It is even felt in some quarters that the great struggle between the Axis and the non-Axis powers may be decided in the Balkan Peninsula where, behind all the present moves, lies the British policy of lining up the small nations in the democratic peace bloc, and the German policy of pulling them toward the Axis.

Most vital of the current negotiations are those concerning Yugoslavia and Rumania. Yugoslavia, hedged in by Italy on the west and Germany on the north, is regarded as the most difficult of the smaller nations to preserve from Axis influences. Yugoslav-Italian talks at Venice over the past week end, between Foreign Ministers Alexander Cincar-Markovitch and Count Galeazzo Ciano, are considered in Berlin to have retarded the so-called British encirclement policy in that area, though not achieving all that was expected of them.

The mere fact that Mr. Cincar-Markovitch is now visiting in Berlin, however, is considered in London as evidence that Yugoslavia at least is not falling straight into the lap of the Axis powers. If that had been Yugoslavia's intention, it would have been effected at Venice, it is reasoned.

Neutrality and Markets

As Mr. Cincar-Markovitch left for Berlin, he strongly emphasized Yugoslavia's need for neutrality and its paramount desire for more markets—this last no doubt having reference to commercial talks with Germany which are scheduled to open at Cologne May 2.

Opinion in Belgrade inclines to the view that as far as the Italian-Yugoslav talks are concerned, the resulting Yugoslav pledge of "faithful collaboration" with Italy has enabled the country to avoid any definite commitment to the Axis powers.

In Rumania the struggle between the two groups of powers is even more intense, and more evenly balanced. The Germans, through the recently signed five-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

The Marquis of Lothian

Lothian Selected As British Envoy To United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—Announcement of the appointment of the Marquis of Lothian as the British Ambassador to the United States is widely welcomed here as a notable contribution to Anglo-American understanding.

Though the choice surprised political circles because Lord Lothian is a "non-professional" diplomat and because he has officially been a member of the Opposition Liberals, the British press in general upholds the policy of appointing to Washington an envoy from outside the Diplomatic Corps, and recalls some of the biggest successes among British Ambassadors to the United States, such as Lord Bryce and Lord Reading, have been from outside the professional fold.

Head of an ancient border family, Lord Lothian holds many titles—including once a Marquis, twice an Earl, once a Viscount, and four times a Baron. He owns between 20,000 and 30,000 acres of land, with seats at Blickling in Norfolk, Newbattle Abbey in Scotland, which he has handed over as a college for adult workers, and Monteviot at Ancrum, Scotland.

Fostered South African Union

As Philip Kerr, he was instrumental with Lord Milner in bringing about the Union of South Africa after the Boer War. He was one of Mr. David Lloyd George's secretaries during the World War and took considerable part in the peace negotiations. The political posts he has held include Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Parliamentary Undersecretary to the India Office.

As a member of the Round Table Conference on India in 1932 he was made Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee which went to India to advise on the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Duce Commends 'Caesar' Production —Parallels Seen

ROME, April 25 (AP)—Premier Mussolini commended today a new stage presentation of the life of a man with whom he often is compared—Julius Caesar.

After attending the première of the play "Caesar" by the Fascist playwright, Giovacchino Forzano, Signor Mussolini asked the Ministry of Popular Culture to give a reception to honor the author and cast.

A few years ago it was disclosed that Signor Mussolini had collaborated with Signor Forzano in writing a drama based on Napoleon's life. This led many Italians to speculate whether Il Duce might have worked with Signor Forzano on "Caesar."

Some who saw the play thought it indicated many parallels between Mussolini and Caesar. The latter lived from 102 to 44 B. C. and was named life dictator and "father of his country" for his conquests.

The Fascist press hailed "Caesar" as a great success.

The newspaper Il Piccolo said it presented Caesar "in the fullness of his temperament of a leader," (the Italian word "Duce" was used), "soldier, diplomat, orator, writer and artist; in the unity of thought and action entirely our own."

Half of estimated budget of £1,300,000,000 to go for necessities of military measures.

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The British Government placed most of the burden of extra taxation to meet its staggering rearmament bill upon the motorist, the smoker, and the wealthy today but allayed fears of the masses by not boosting the basic income tax.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to Parliament a budget of £1,300,000,000 of which nearly half, £630,000,000 is for defense.

Perhaps more than that figure, Sir John said, would be spent for defense during the fiscal year which began April 1.

The Chancellor, introducing the biggest peacetime budget in British history, announced additional indirect taxes on tobacco, sugar, automobiles, motorcycles, blank film and photographic plates.

[The budget last year was £944,389,000.]

He hit the wealthy by announcing increases in the surtax, or extra tax on incomes of more than £2,000.

The basic income tax, however, was not touched. [It is applied on incomes above £125 for single men and £180 for married couples.]

London commentators generally considered it "not too bad a budget" for the "little man," even though he will be hit by the sugar and tobacco tax increases.

The new taxes forced down automobile and tobacco shares in after hours market trading. There was little dealing, however, until the reception of the budget by the general public could be learned.

"The country is thoroughly aroused to further sacrifice," Sir John said in announcing the huge total for defense expenditures.

"There must be additional taxation," he warned an intent House.

The Chancellor concluded: "The expenditure to meet defense needs is approved by the general sense of the country and of Parliament. Heavy as the burden is, the country is willing to pay for world peace."

At least half of the defense costs will be met by loans.

Fund for Food Reserves

Sir John disclosed that £5,000,000 had been set aside for expenditure on food reserves in the new budget for the 1939-40 fiscal year which began April 1.

The Chancellor announced an excise duty on photographic film and plates manufactured in this country, estimated to yield more than $500,000.

He reduced theater admission taxes by a penny.

He announced that £24,000,000 would have to be raised by new taxation, but that there would be no increase in the already high basic income tax—27.5 per cent after certain deductions.

Automobile owners will bear a big part of the increased tax load, with an increase from 15 shillings per horsepower to 25 shillings on private automobiles.

Tax Boosted on Automobiles

Sir John said that the big boost in the automobile tax would provide £11,500,000 in a year. The new rate, however, is not effective until Jan. 1, 1940. Duties on motorcycles will be correspondingly increased.

There were increases also on tobacco and sugar.

The basic duty on tobacco will be raised from 9s. 6d. per pound to 11s. 6d. per pound.

The duty on sugar will be increased by one farthing (half a cent) a pound effective today.

The sugar increase will mean an extra 2s. 4d. on each 100 pounds of sugar imported.

Another tax increase was on estate duties, which must pay a surcharge of 10 per cent of the existing duty on estates exceeding £50,000.

[The rate is 15 per cent for an estate of £50,000 and rises gradually to 50 per cent.]

Sir John said the changes in taxation would bring the total revenue for 1939-40 to £942,600,000 providing a surplus of £156,000.

Borrowing for British Arms: Page 5.

Admit Reich Young? Many 'No's' Voiced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opponents of a bill to admit 20,000 German refugee children to this country declare before a Senate-House Committee that it is a proposal to "let down the immigration gates" and favor foreigners over needy American youngsters.

As the Senate-House group concluded hearings, witness after witness contended that "charity begins at home" and that if the children were admitted, a demand would follow to admit their parents.

William E. Griffin, Secretary of the Immigration Restriction League of New York, asserted that "there are plenty of undernourished children of our own" and "we should first set our own house in order."

Balkans Wooed By Both Sides In New Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

year trade agreement, feel fairly sure of their hold on Rumania. Even though a British economic mission, headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is now in Bucharest, Berlin officials have given out that they regard this mission as merely sent to regulate German-Rumanian trade following the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia.

The Germans believe that though they have no ready cash, their economic hold on the Balkan countries is strong enough because the Third Reich is the Balkans' only permanent and reliable market. Germans are the more satisfied because they see that in Rumania, for example, the Reich participates to the extent of 50 per cent of the total trade of that country, a proportion that will be increased by the addition of Bohemia and Moravia, while Britain and France only participate to the extent of 9 per cent in Rumania's total trade.

Arms Loan for Rumania

Nevertheless a Rumanian mission headed by Grigore Gafencu, the astute Rumanian Foreign Minister, is now in London, having just left Berlin, and is considering, it is said, British proposals for an arms loan of up to £3,000,000 and other arrangements that would free the Nation from some of the barter methods that Germany imposes upon it. It is also understood that Mr. Gafencu has assured the British Government that Rumania was not unalterably averse to accepting the support of Russia in the event of emergency.

Moreover, despite the German view, Rumanian sources insist that the Leith-Ross mission is prepared to conduct a variety of negotiations, both military and political, connected with Britain's guarantee of Rumanian independence.

Simultaneously with the Anglo-Rumanian trade talks in Bucharest, however, similar talks between Rumanians and Germans opened in Berlin with, presumably, German offers of higher prices than the British for Rumanian goods as a substantial bait.

Russian Visit to Turkey

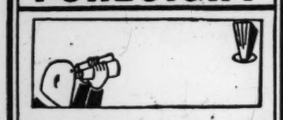
But movements in the Balkans are not confined to Yugoslavia and Rumania. It is learned from Moscow that Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has left for Ankara with every indication of an attempt to strengthen Russia's ties with Turkey in the way of resistance to aggression by the Axis powers.

It is of the greatest moment to Russia that its one outlet to the Mediterranean, through the Dardanelles, should not fall into the hands of an Axis power. The Warsaw press, incidentally, affirms that closer Russo-Polish relations are being effected for the same purpose.

As to Bulgaria, so complex is its situation that it is impossible to hazard a guess as to its probable course. King Boris is allied by marriage to the royal house of Italy. His father was Germany's ally in the war.

The bulk of Bulgaria's trade is with Germany. It has long-standing grievances with Rumania and Greece over territory lost in their favor through the Balkan wars and the Versailles peace. Yet Bulgarian independence would be threatened by continued advance of the Axis powers in the Balkans, and Turkey is making every effort to smooth over Bulgarian-Rumanian differences in order to draw the little nation into the Balkan Entente and on the side of the democratic powers.

FORESIGHT



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'Tin' Magic Word Behind Bolivia's Political Change

Trends in the Americas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Remote on its Andean plateau 15,000 feet high, between the Pacific coastal desert and South America's southern jungle, Bolivia enters upon a regime described by President Busch as his assumption of a "totality of powers."

The wording is notably close to that marathon of syllables meaning loss of personal liberties and spelled "totalitarianism."

Further indications that Bolivia is on a profound downswing of the political pendulum are given in Colonel Busch's decrees. They dissolve the Constituent Assembly, cancel elections set for May 4, and cast doubt on the future of legal safeguards for civil liberty.

Tin Behind It All

Through this dark picture flows the mercury-brightness of molten tin. Today's political crisis is largely a tin crisis. It existed in all but the event when this writer swung through Bolivia during February of last year. The following November an American consular official on vacation at the garden villa named Quinta Bates in Arequipa, Peru, described how the revolt that broke out in his absence reflected Bolivia's growing tension as tin income fell.

Colonel Busch, young, ambitious, a veteran of the Chaco war with Paraguay, and referred to everywhere in South America as "a smart young man," had little difficulty suppressing the November revolt. But he could not suppress world fluctuations of tin.

Bolivia is a mineral-producing country. Tin accounts for about 70 per cent of its exports. The Government relies heavily upon revenue from tin. Bolivia is second among tin producers, and nearly a fifth of the world supply is mined in the Bolivian Andes.

Quota Steadily Reduced

For some time preceding December, 1937, Bolivia enjoyed a tin output exceeding its figure for 1929. During January, February, and March, the International Tin Pool cut Bolivia's quote to 65 per cent of the 1929 standard. In April, May, and June, this was cut to 55 per cent. More recently, Bolivia has been reduced to 45 and then 40 per cent. Price variations and cost of production also have added to Bolivia's discomfiture. The East Indies can mine tin for $400 a ton, against Bolivia's $800.

How serious such a tin situation is to any Bolivian government may be seen in the fact that before taking over full powers Colonel Busch conferred intensely for several days, and even all night on one occasion, with his Minister of Mines and Petroleum. For years Bolivia has balanced its budget by maneuvering the tin exchange.

Roland Hall Sharp

Feathered Kibitzers

Wide World

The Final Inspection

These two gulls, charter members of The Christian Science Monitor Bridge-Building Kibitzers Klub, look over the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco before hopping off to do a little kibitzing on the big New York job.

Kibitzing Is Made Easy: Three Rules for Success

Kibitzer interest in the building of New York's new Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, to be the fourth largest of its kind in the world, inspires a kibitzer to tell how engineers go about the task of constructing a suspension bridge. A series of articles, of which this is the third, will be published at intervals during the erection for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kibitzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on, meddlesome spectators; those who give gratuitous advice."

By Kibitzer

NEW YORK—Producing satisfactory credentials and pointing to their success as seaside superintendents over the building of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay suspension bridge, two herring gulls today completed a non-stop flight east from the Pacific coast to demand charter membership in The Christian Science Monitor Bridge-Building Kibitzers Klub.

Managing to duck G. Whata-Nuisance, Secretary-Kibitzer, the pair gained immediate audience with I. Must See, President, through the simple expedient of flight through his open office window. Pacing up and down on the desk as though they were walking on stilts, preening their travel-soiled wing-feathers, they outlined what an amateur kibitzer should do in order to achieve maximum results and eventually become a professional "shore-pilot" or sidewalk superintendent.

Rule number one calls for complete, undivided attention to someone else's business, particularly engineer's, steel worker's or excavator's the less known about it the better.

Rule number two would give qualified experts the right to appeal the decision of a kibitzer through proper use of a suggestion box in the Klubhouse.

Rule three, which dealt with the use of signal flags so that suggestions from the gallery might be apparent above the din of modern machinery, also contained the special contributions seagulls could make should they become tired of just standing and watching. Having powers of flight it was proposed that they act as messengers. Flying to vantage points directly over the heads of workmen they could give their alarm notes such as Kak-kak-kak-kak or a series of ha-ha-has, should someone drop a monkey wrench or riveting hammer. Their trumpeting call of "queeeeah-queeeeah" they would save for special occasions when something even gulls cannot understand might be under way.

How to Live in a Democracy: P. T. A. Lists 4 Essentials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Four objectives essential for attaining desirable democratic goals," agreed upon by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, are:

"Self-realization: expose the inquiring mind of the child to such influences as will develop in him the finer and nobler characteristics; because of the universal use of the radio and the many programs directed to the child, careful supervision is necessary by the understanding parent; look to the evaluation of radio programs as one phase of development in the direction of the goal of self-realization.

"Human relationships: the home should strengthen the idea of human relationships; a sympathetic understanding of the individual in the home would create a definite feeling of tolerance toward all people in racial, religious, and political matters; co-operation in all home activities, such as social, spiritual, and recreation experiences, should promote and demonstrate democracy in the home.

"Economic efficiency: a study of wise expenditure of time, energy, and money in the home is necessary for general economic efficiency followed by its practical application, and will promote child welfare, through wholesome family relationships; every individual should be trained to be conscious of his interest as a consumer; he should strengthen his ability to evaluate goods and services, which will make for more satisfactory living; the general public should be interested and influenced through education and necessary legislation to provide for every child the opportunity of growing up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income sufficient to insure his highest development; dignify work, and as we find satisfaction in a task well done, we encourage economic independence, the right of everyone, as a heritage for our children.

"Civic responsibility: the home, school, and community should so train and educate our youth that, as they become citizens they will be willing to assume their civic responsibilities and will be capable of developing keen judgment in political matters and calm reasoning in order to discharge their civic duties intelligently, honestly, and helpfully; they should realize the importance of expressing their opinion through the ballot; they should have respect for and obedience to law; they should be humble, yet courageous, have a strong purpose, be willing to serve and recognize the needs of others and plan effectively for their fulfillment; substitution of reason and experimentation as applied to world consciousness, instead of emotion and force, should be their desire; and after applying democracy as a way of living and working together and holding as ideals personal honor, honesty, and integrity, they would become a part of our citizenry devoted to democracy."

500,000 Miles; No Ticket

HOLLYWOOD, Calif (AP)—Five hundred thousand miles of automobile driving without a single traffic tag is the enviable record of screen actor Lewis Stone. For his accomplishment the California Safety Council honors him at a luncheon Friday.

Government Reorganization: President Presents Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—President Roosevelt today set about the mammoth and historically-deferred task of "keeping the tools of American Democracy up to date." He sent to Congress a message and the first of a series of ambitious plans for reorganizing the American Government.

Under today's proposals, several planning and managerial functions now scattered in and out of the departments would be grouped under the executive office—the President—and three new agencies are established to group three far-flung functions: The Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, and the Federal Loan Agency. These three agencies, whose stature is almost that of a Cabinet Department, are made up by putting together from inside and outside present Departments, all the tasks falling into the three categories. No new Departments are established, but the projected action is next door to it.

The President's proposals will all go into effect unless specifically vetoed by a joint resolution of Congress within 60 days. The Byrnes bill, reorganizing the relief system, was immediately withdrawn until the President's plans are studied, and a legislative fight—particularly concerning WPA—may lie ahead.

Roosevelt Presents Plan

President Roosevelt presents his plans in the lurid glare of world crisis. He says: "In these days of ruthless attempts to destroy democratic Government, it is baldly asserted that democracies must always be weak in order to be democratic at all; and that, therefore, it will be easy to crush all free states out of existence.

"Confident in our Republic's 150 years of successful resistance to all subversive attempts upon it, whether from without or within, nevertheless we must be constantly alert to the importance of keeping the tools of American democracy up to date. It is our responsibility to make sure that the people's Government is in condition to carry out the people's will, promptly, effectively, without waste or lost motion."

The President recounts the efforts, from President Arthur's Administration in 1883 to date, to improve the Federal Government. He adverts to the great obstacles which have prevented reorganization: the vested interests in Congress, entrenched bureaucracy, selfishness and greed.

Making Democracy Work

"None of all this long series of suggestions, running over more than a quarter of a century," he says, "was in any sense personal or partisan in design. The measures have all had only one supreme purpose—to make democracy work—to strengthen the arms of democracy in peace or war and to ensure the solid blessings of free government to our people in increasing measure."

Then, in words with international import, Mr. Roosevelt says: "We are not free if our administration is weak. But we are free if we know, and others know, that we are strong; that we can be tough as well as tender hearted; and that what the American people decide to do can and will be done, capably and effectively. . . ."

Viewed in this light, today's reorganization plan becomes an American answer to totalitarianism; it becomes democracy's mobilization of government machinery to meet new problems and conditions.

Specifically what does the President propose?

The President's Program

First, he transfers to the executive office of the President the following offices:

Bureau of the Budget (from the Treasury).

Central Statistical Board (from independent status).

National Resources Committee (from independent status).

Federal Employment Stabilization Office (from the Department of Commerce).

The first two offices become a managerial, co-ordinating, and research unit. Through them, the Executive keeps in touch with the budgetary and statistical basis of the entire Government.

The second two offices would be known as the National Resources Planning Board, and, says Mr. Roosevelt, would be "concerned with planning for the utilization and conservation of the national resources, an indispensable part of the equipment of the Chief Executive."

Civil Service Status

The President would have liked, he says, to transfer all personnel supervision — the Civil Service Commission—to the executive office as well but was prevented by exemptions in the Reorganization Act. He proposes to attain a maximum result, however, by setting up one of the new administrative assistants to the President as "liaison agent of the White House on personnel management."

This new officer should speedily become one of the most important jobs in the Government. He would be—to put the potentialities crudely—the President's own patronage dispenser, the White House officer concerned with jobs. The function could be administered on a high plane of civil service, or it could be debased to a spoils system, as has been shown by the actual operation of the present Civil Service Commission. So the President's plan to set up a White House job officer focusses an unwonted amount of interest.

So much for the aggrandizement of the White House proposed in "Reorganization Plan No. 1." The President proposes the following three new agencies, of imposing stature:

1. Federal Security Agency. To include "those agencies of the Government, the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the Nation." viz:

Social Security Board (now independent).

U. S. Employment Service (now in Department of Labor).

Office of Education (now in Department of Interior).

Public Health Service (now in the Treasury).

National Youth Administration (now in WPA).

Civilian Conservation Corps (now independent).

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt explains the related functions of the foregoing. A permanency is thus given NYA and CCC not hitherto assured.

2. Federal Works Agency. Under FWA would be consolidated "those agencies dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments . . ." including:

Bureau of Public Roads (now in the Department of Agriculture).

Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division (now in the Treasury).

Building Management of National Park Service (now in the Department of Interior).

U. S. Housing Authority (now in the Department of Interior).

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, better known as PWA (now under Secretary of the Interior Harold W. Ickes).

Works Progress Administration—WPA (now independent).

Thus are co-ordinated most of the building activities of the Federal Government, at last securing the marriage of WPA and PWA. They will continue, however, as "separate subordinate units" because of the different nature of their work. WPA is rechristened, from Works Progress Administration to Works Projects Administration!

3. Federal Loan Agency.

To consolidate lending agencies of Government "which have been established from time to time for the purpose of stimulating and stabilizing the financial, commercial and industrial enterprises of the nation," as follows:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Electric Home and Farm Authority

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Federal Housing Administration (and their associated agencies and boards)

Export-Import Bank of Washington.

(All the foregoing are now independent.)

It will be noted that farm loan agencies escape the above consolidation. The Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the Commodity Credit Corporation are all from present quasi-independence to the Department of Agriculture.

Sees Big Savings

The President tentatively estimates that between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 may be saved from the annual administrative costs of $235,000,000 spent by the foregoing agencies, through this reorganization. More savings, he says, will be achieved by States and cities through improved efficiency and convenience of Government agencies.

All the foregoing proposals, the President says, are the "first step" in reorganization, and other plans are to follow.

One political factor advances these projects. They are made after the mid-point of Mr. Roosevelt's second term has been reached, when political reaction is sharply evident. It can hardly be successfully argued that the President is seeking to aggrandize his own personal power, but rather that he is putting the Federal Government into the best shape recommended by objective experts. But the plan runs, of course, straight into dozens of political wrangles. Whether it can emerge unscathed from the gauntlet of congressional veto remains to be seen.

Mexican Oil Injunction Is Lost by Interests

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Supreme Court has dismissed an injunction of the Franco Espanola Petroleum Company against expropriation in 1938 of the company's properties. On April 24 the High Court, sustaining a Lower Court decision, held that the company should have initiated its petition for relief before the Department of National Economy by asking an Administrative decision before going to the regular court.

The company, affiliated with Consolidated Oil, a former Marland interest, had asked the Lower Court for an injunction against the taking over of its properties on the ground that it was not named in the original decree of March 18, 1938, expropriating properties of British and American companies. Consolidated Oil was mentioned in the decree.

Franco Espanola has small producing areas in the Tampico area which yielded 250,000 barrels in 1937.

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Wage Law Raises Pay of 600,000 In First 6 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—First six months under the Wages and Hours Law have brought higher wages for nearly 300,000 workers, Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Act, estimates.

From his estimate of 4,145 valid complaints of non-compliance to date, Mr. Andrews drew "renewed confidence in our ability to make the Law work, secure in the knowledge we now possess that the public is behind us."

The Administrator told a radio audience that 19 wages and hours cases have gone to the courts thus far and that on every point the Wages and Hours Division has been upheld. If there was any doubt of the Division's right under the Constitution to proceed against the possessor of "hot goods," produced in violation of the Act, he said he believed it had been removed by last week's Supreme Court's decision on the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Andrews estimated that some 550,000 workers who are now receiving less than 30 cents an hour will get pay increases when wage rates are stepped up and the statutory work week drops to 42 hours next October.

The present field force of 131, Mr. Andrews described as "still a skeleton staff," adding, "we expect to add to the personnel as money is made available by Congress and inspectors can be properly trained."

Explaining enforcement policy, the Administrator said: "frequently, it has been necessary merely to point out the violation to bring the employer into line and obtain restitution of wages due. Naturally we prefer this method, wherever possible, to the expense and delay of criminal prosecutions or court proceedings. Our main objective, as we see it, is to obtain for the workers of the country the benefits Congress intended them to have rather than the multiplication of legislation."

N. J. Orders Probe Of Rail Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 25 — Spurred by an attack on the railroad tax compromise bill by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Republican legislative leaders have determined to conduct an Assembly hearing on it on May 4 before taking final action.

The measure, passed by the Senate last week, would permit settlement of $34,000,000 of unpaid trunk railroad taxes for approximately $14,268,000. Democrats generally opposed the bill, which made no provision for a division of the payment between State accounts and municipalities. They were insistent that 85 per cent go to municipalities, with Jersey City receiving a large part of it.

Members of the special committee to conduct the hearing are Majority Leader Roscoe P. McClave; John G. Sholl, of Gloucester; Rocco Palese, of Camden; and Mrs. Olive C. Sanford, of Essex, all Republicans, and Dr. Charles Browne of Mercer, Democrat.

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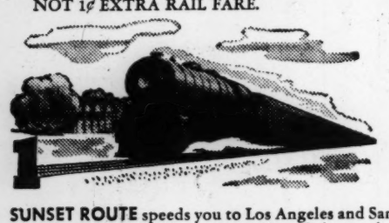

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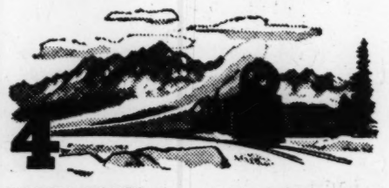

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

China's Colleges in Exile Spread Leaven of Learning

Inside China
Eighth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YUNNANFU, China—Yunnanfu, long the dismal capital of one of the most backward provinces of China, has today become one of the chief cultural centers of the country. Not that the old backwardness has magically disappeared. The picturesque squalor of the typical oriental city, the all-pervading dust, the reeking odors, the innumerable coolies bent under burdens balanced at the two ends of a bamboo pole, the rickasha pullers shouting their warnings to pedestrians and venting their feelings in colorful curses when they become involved in a collision,—all these features of the old Yunnan life are on every hand.

But along with this there is something strikingly new, a fertilization of this hitherto neglected soil with seeds of culture transplanted from Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other Chinese cities that are now enemy territory. The number of educated refugees here runs into tens of thousands. One can step off one of the dusty, odoriferous streets and find oneself a member of a group of Chinese discussing international problems in accents of the most flawless English and with a range of knowledge, information and perception that would do credit to Harvard or Oxford or any famous university.

Universities in Exile

For three "universities in exile" have already been established in Yunnanfu, the Peking National University, the Chinghua, also formerly of Peking, and Nankai University of Tientsin. The buildings of the Nankai University, including its splendid library, were bombed and finally gutted and destroyed by the Japanese, who cherished a special hatred for this institution as a hotbed of nationalism in North China. But its professors are mostly here, editing, with their colleagues of other universities, newspapers and magazines, forming discussion clubs, carrying out intellectual projects.

The famous Nankai Institute of Economics, which was more fortunate than the University in saving many of its books and magazines by dispatching them into one of the foreign concessions of Tientsin is carrying on activities in humble quarters here and looks forward to an early resumption of the publication of its English language quarterly.

The three exiled Universities have combined and established themselves in the buildings of some local schools which were evacuated in the panic after a Japanese air raid toward the end of September. Equipment is meager, dormitories are crowded, books, and laboratory implements are hard to obtain. But the spirit of the professors and the students, of whom there are more than 2,000, remains unbroken and unbreakable, even after the harassments of successive evacuations to Changsha in Central China, then to Mongtze, a town in the South of Yunnan and finally to Kunming.

Classes Go On

Classes go on as usual; makeshift devices are accepted with good humor and there is perhaps a higher spirit of public service, of desire to help the country than one would have found in more peaceful and normal times. A visit to the laboratories of the combined universities was a revelation in what can be done even with scanty material equipment.

The wild castor bean is an abundant product in Yunnan and one found professors and research students working out experiments in substituting oil extracted from this plant for imported mineral oil, in finding substitutes for glycerine and vaseline, in preparing the artificial insemination of tung-oil trees, which are being transplanted to Yunnan. The simplest household implements, pots, kettles, meatgrinders were used for chemical experiments; even a drying machine was found to possess scientific possibilities; it was being used as a substitute for a vacuum pump.

The primitive tribes which constitute about three quarters of the population of Yunnan are being visited and studied as never before. There is a strong effort to give natural science a more practical turn, to make the best possible use of the resources of the Provinces of China which are still unoccupied, to combat insect pests and to explore new sources of natural wealth.

At the same time the humanistic and theoretical subjects in which Chinese scholars have always excelled are by no means neglected. One may hear the works of Chopin and Liszt being played on the campus of the exiled universities. I spent many pleasant hours in the company of a professor who looked as if he came of an indefinitely long line of intellectual forefathers, as if his ancestors had been learned Confusian scholars when many of the civilized peoples of today were running about in various stages of barbarism. Apart from the all-absorbing question of the war, this professor displayed the keenest interest in the international developments from which Yunnanfu is cut off, the course of affairs in the Soviet Union, for instance, and the philosophies of communism and fascism.

Fruits of Labor Lost

To talk with these refugee scholars is to find many poignant instances of the destruction of the fruits of years of patient research in a single day of incendiarism, carried out with modern weapons. I met one scholar, for instance, whose voluminous notes and source material for a history of China's northern problems had perished in the destruction of Nankai University. There had been so many false alarms, so many shifts of books and other material which then had to be moved back that the real crisis in the summer of 1937 caught the University authorities unprepared.

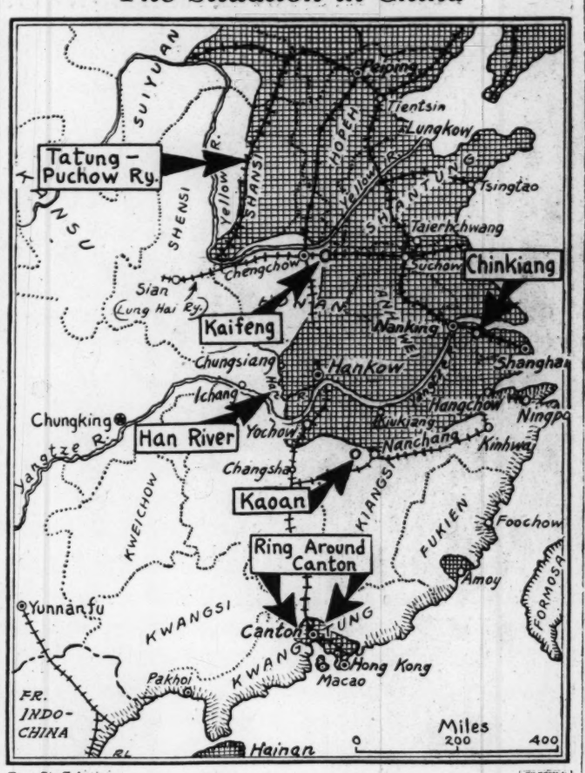
These refugee Chinese scholars are more realistic, less emotional than people of some Western races might be under similar circumstances. One of them surprised me by the cool merciless logic with which he recognized China's weak points and Japan's strong points; belief in an early Japanese collapse is far more prevalent among foreign sympathizers with China than among the Chinese themselves. But this same man, who developed for me the same thesis which I, as an outsider, had sometimes suggested, that of a long stalemate in view of Japan's inability to occupy the whole of China and China's inability to retake by force what the Japanese already hold, ended on the following note of firmness and resolution:

"Of course we would like to go back to our homes in the North. But we don't want to go back unless we can fly our national flag—and unless our cities can be so fortified that they can never be invaded as they were in 1937."

What will be the results of casting a host of the most highly trained and educated Chinese into the country's backward, neglected Western provinces. Optimists foresee the development of a new, better, more practical type of Chinese intellectual, closer to the poverty-stricken masses of the people, less concerned with comforts and luxuries. Pessimists fear that an indefinite prolongation of the war may lead in time to anarchy and the breakdown of any kind of social order and only draw from this prospect the gloomy consolation that Japan will be dragged down in the general ruin.

But these are perspectives of a more or less distant future. At the present time an extremely plucky and by no means unfruitful work in all fields of intellectual life is being carried on here in the face of great obstacles in the lack of books, magazines, scientific apparatus. It would be a splendid piece of academic good fellowship if some of the universities of America and Western Europe which have not been driven from place to place under the threat of air bombing could come to the aid of their fellow-institutions in China which prefer exile to foreign rule.

The Situation in China



By a Staff Artist

Map of Japanese Occupation

Shaded section of the map indicates that portion of China now under occupation by the Japanese. The arrows show points at which the Chinese are at the moment attacking.

Japanese-Occupied China Inert While Interior Hums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While Japanese-occupied China for the most part lies in economic doldrums awaiting capital from Japan or the western world, Nationalist China's "far western" bases seem to be booming. Recently the Szechuen Provincial Government decided to issue construction bonds totaling between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 National currency for a variety of purposes.

Special companies are to be organized to control production and export of wood oil, foodstuffs and drugs in the Province. To improve the lot of the farmers in the Province, the Bank of China and the Central Credit Bureau have decided to organize 14,000 co-operatives and it is expected that $20,000,000 will be offered as credits through these sources. Further, there will be co-operative treasuries in 50 Szechuen districts, and 58 granaries are to be built in various towns of the Province.

Shensi Province has already issued $3,000,000 worth of construction bonds, according to Chinese reports, to readjust financial conditions in the Province, increase agricultural production, and build factories for the manufacture of military supplies. These are to bear 6 per cent interest and be redeemed in 15 years.

All indications are that these projects are not mere "paper plans" but already in process of vigorous execution. A great deal of Chinese capital formerly concentrated in the coastal areas has moved inland and is seeking the chance for investment. Bond offerings are apparently eagerly taken up and there is rapid development of industrial enterprises of many kinds. A spirit of enterprise is reported by all travelers into the interior and whereas the Coast tends to adopt a comparatively defeatist attitude, the up-country people all seem to have a vigorous "win the war" psychology in no way dampened by aerial bomb raids or other trouble.

One question increasingly agitating Chinese in the Japanese-occupied areas of China is whether the Japanese intend to "squeeze" them for quick profits, or display more patient and moderate policies for the purpose of gradual, sound reconstruction.

Point is lent to this anxiety by disquieting reports from a number of places, indicating that the more drastic policy is being favored. At Chefoo, for example, the old revenue obtained by taxes by the municipal authorities amounted to a matter of just over $204,000 (Chinese currency) per year, whereas the proposed new taxes under Japanese rule are expected to run to over three times as much, or $670,000—this from an impoverished territory depressed by war.

About half the sum just mentioned is to be raised by an opium tax but that does not cheer the people. They would rather plant food crops than poppy, and their leading citizens view with consternation a program envisaging demoralization of the masses through narcotics. Yet from many sources it appears both that the Japanese and their "puppets" want plenty of "quick money," and that narcotics will play a major role throughout the Japan-occupied territories.

Already the destruction in China is greater than that wrought by the Taiping Rebellion. Many districts never recovered from that devastation. Even Nanking was still under the blight when the National Government was established there in 1927.

It is felt that if foreign capital can be enlisted behind the Japanese, this may speed up reconstruction—but thus far there has been nothing of this sort in evidence and the Japanese, far from putting their own capital behind their high-sounding paper plans, have been very slow in helping recovery in any respect. If heavy taxes are to be the rule there seems little hope for occupied China in any immediate future.

Incidentally, Changsha, the Hunan Province city burned by its own military last November owing to a costly blunder, is stated today to be a mere wreck inhabited by 100,000 poor people with almost no means of livelihood. About three quarters of the city, perhaps six square miles, was destroyed. At the time the fires started, the Japanese were more than 100 miles away in the direction of Hankow to the north, but rumors were abroad that the foe was virtually at the gates.

Japanese Advance Is Blocked By Harrying Chinese Tactics

The following survey of the situation at the Far Eastern front in its present somewhat indeterminate phase has been compiled from Associated Press reports and from special sources of information.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 24—Chinese military authorities are expressing considerable confidence in the "elastic ribbon" tactics which, they claim, are at present blocking the Japanese plans for military advance. These tactics involve retreat if the invader proves to be in force, and advance immediately the Japanese show signs of thinning out their line to strengthen some other part of the front.

In pursuance of this policy the Chinese headquarters on April 22 reported the recapture of the town of Kaoan, originally taken by the Japanese a month ago. Japanese troops had been moved away from this town, which is at the southern end of the occupied area, apparently to partake in an advance on Changsha from the north. According to the Chinese the town was left with a small garrison incapable of resistance.

In accordance with the "elastic ribbon" plan, pressure is kept up at numerous points along the front. One of these, at which gains were recorded, was Tungshan, to the northwest of Kaoan. Chinese troops are reported to have reoccupied this city.

More vital for the moment are the operations east of Chengchow, the important railroad junction at which the East-West Lunghai railroad crosses the North-South Peiping-Hankow line. At Kaifeng, Honan provincial capital, the Chinese have been engaged in harassing the Japanese and preventing their moving westward to Chengchow. They have also been stopping the construction of a strategic supply line connecting the Peiping-Hankow with the Lunghai Line at Kaifeng. The tactics here have been to advance, destroy Japanese stores, then retreat.

Farther to the north in Shansi Province, the Chinese claimed to have gained possession of 15 miles of the Tatung-Puchow Railway, running north and south along the frontier of the Japanese occupied territory.

They declared that their attacks were still in progress on the southern half of the line between Taiyuan and Puchow. So serious has the Chinese advance become that the Japanese are stated to have halted all railway traffic on the Peiping-Hankow and other lines, restricting their use solely to the needs of the military reinforcements.

Other points at which Chinese troops have been active are on the Han River west of Hankow; at Canton in the south, where the Chinese have been tightening their ring round the city; while at Chinkiang, close to Shanghai, guerrilla forces have been causing the Japanese a good deal of trouble.

The Chinese have at last admitted the fall of Kuling, a mountain summer resort, near Kiukiang, southeast of Hankow. A few foreigners still remained at the resort after 35 of them, including 16 Americans, had left last December. The Chinese defenders escaped and joined the Chinese forces entrenched in the Lushan Mountains near Kuling.

While the Japanese have been fending off Chinese attacks at various points on the frontier, their main aggressive movement has been in the air. The chief bombing was at Foochow, the port 435 miles south of Shanghai, while warships in the Yangtze shelled towns and villages due north of Changsha.

As fighting of this informal type proceeds, with continual destruction to towns and heavy losses to both sides, the Japanese are making little progress toward the establishment of settled puppet governments, whether central or local. Only today a celebration of a Japanese-organized city government in Hankow was thrown into disorder by the explosion of a bomb which killed and wounded a number of those in attendance.

ICC Appointees Confirmed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of William E. Lee of Idaho and J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Have a Care in Clearing Attics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Urgent warnings against the destruction of valuable historical documents have been issued by the Institute of Historical Research in view of the general Home Office instructions to turn out attic, garret, and storehouse to diminish fire risks in case of air raid. Overzealous obedience to the order, it is realized, is liable to demolish some of England's irreplaceable records. Especially is the plea directed to business houses. When the business man considers his records too old to be anything but waste paper, the archivist asks to be given the opportunity to examine them.

Lawyers, too, are asked to burn papers with care. In the nineteenth century their deed boxes became filled with local history through their activities as clerks to inclosure commissioners, boards of health, and boards of guardians, as treasurers to turnpike trusts, town clerks to local boroughs, stewards of manors, and as clerks to public bodies considering the construction of railways, canals, and other public works.

Throughout the country public-spirited citizens have deposited thousands of records which they no longer require in repositories which have been set up in every county in England. Latin charters of the thirteenth century and surveys and court rolls of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been found in the attics of solicitors' offices. It is especially necessary, therefore, the Institute feels, to get expert advice before destroying any document which the owner is unable to read.

The Council for the Preservation of Business Archives is doing much the same work in preserving commercial documents. Virtually every bundle of books and papers recording transactions and details of business management before, say, 1850, contains valuable information. Minute books, sales books, journals, account books, correspondence, and apparently worthless records relating to internal economy of a business can throw light on commercial and industrial development.

Of All Things . . . !

The Priestley Tie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those who think that the "old school tie" is perhaps too significant of a caste feeling will be interested to hear that a new tie is now to be seen in London that is emblematic only of a cast tradition; since those alone who have been in the casts of Mr. J. B. Priestley's plays are eligible to wear it.

Mr. Priestley has had six plays produced in the last 18 months, and it occurred to Mr. Raymond Huntley, the actor, that something should be done to distinguish those who had been good companions in at least three of these ventures. So the Priestley tie has come into being, designed by the playwright, "of blue silk with thin red diagonal stripes, at the intersection of which are the classic masks of tragedy and comedy." Mr. Huntley and Mr. Ralph Richardson are the first to get their colors. Mr. Priestley announced chivalrously that "When an actress qualifies, I shall be very pleased to give her a scarf of the same design."

There are, however, no indications, as yet, that either the Old Shakespearians, or the Old Shavians will join in this movement for "trouping the colors."

Bargains in Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Railway companies in Great Britain offer to the traveling public holiday weekly season tickets. This allows the holder to travel as often as he likes for a week in one of the 47 zones of one of the big railway groups. The charges vary from 5s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. and the mileage from 35 to no less than 356. Last year a canny Scot held the record by traveling 1,200 miles on a ten-shilling ticket.

Junior Detective

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Donald Dearing, 9, has realized the small boy's dream of catching the bold, bad robber.

Donald, who listens daily to police calls on his radio, made a note of the license number of a stolen automobile and walked out of his home to see the car passing by.

Quickly he notified County Patrolman Frank Duncan, who sped after and caught the thieves.

No Name for It

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Because the Poles don't have a word for it, the grapefruit business is practically nil among Polish residents in the vicinity of Shamokin, Pa..

The Florida Citrus Commission disclosed it was worried because field men up there haven't been able to find any Polish equivalent for "grapefruit" and therefore have had little selling success.

Pickets on Skates

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Striking truck drivers picketing a soft drink company's bottling plant decided something ought to be done to save footwear.

They wore roller skates.

Showing a Profit

LONDON (AP)—A Dutch engineer working in the Canary Islands was paid in worthless Spanish currency. He changed it for stamps, sold them in London, and made a profit on the deal.

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France Clamps Down Propaganda Law

PARIS, April 25 (AP) — The French Government today clamped down a rigid press law forbidding publication of foreign propaganda and attacks on race or religion under the penalty of heavy fines and imprisonment.

The Government's sweeping control, established under its Parliament-conferred dictatorial decree powers, was believed to be directed principally at curbing a growing number of pamphlets bitterly attacking Jews and an increasing number of political journals accused of being subsidized from abroad.

Members of the Government in the past have expressed fear that money from Germany and Italy was being judiciously distributed to some sections of the French press either as outright bribes or disguised as advertising.

Involved in the Government's concern was a fear that colored news dispatches might divide French public opinion in times of crisis.

Leftist newspapers have accused Rightist sheets of being financed by German and Italian sources. The Rightists have been quick to retort that the Leftist press is being subsidized by Soviet Russia.

While the decrees as now worded give the Government power only to prosecute offenders in courts after publication, the Anti-Propaganda Law contains a clause which some sources said the Government might hold as a club over newspapers.

The decree says a future measure will regulate conditions for enforcing a declaration of all funds received for publicity of any sort. It was pointed out that this might be amplified to give the Government power to investigate the financial records of any newspaper.

The decree did not define what was to be considered foreign propaganda. It declared, however, that "it can not be permitted for foreign agents in all liberty to retain in France itself the means of influencing opinion by campaigns appropriate to their ends."

The decrees, signed by President Albert Lebrun last Friday but kept secret until their publication in the official journal today, were frankly declared to be designed to modify the French Press Liberties Law more than a half century old.

The official explanation of the new press law referred to the Government's declaration before Parliament Oct. 4, 1938, that "all that excites hatred, all that pits Frenchman against Frenchman cannot but be considered as treason."

The decree forbade publication, under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment, of anything tending to stir up racial or religious hatred. Included under the ban are attacks, political or otherwise, on anyone based on race or religion.

A supplementary decree imposed even heavier penalties for publication of foreign propaganda. It gave the Government the right to confiscate the property of anyone found guilty and to outlaw his civil rights.

The same decree ordered all funds received from abroad, either directly or indirectly, for publicity campaigns of any sort to be declared to local police officials within eight days.

Slovak Guardists Begin Purge

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, April 25 (AP)—Political quarters said an energetic purging of Hlinka Guards, mainspring of Slovakia's successful drive for independence, is underway here to remove elements "endeavoring to cause public unrest."

Sano Mach, chief commander of the Guardists and Slovak Propaganda Minister, is understood to have deposed several high officials, ordered the arrest of others and directed dismissal of additional men from the ranks.

Mach ordered that all commands were to come solely from him. He also forbade party members to interfere with the authorities or to undertake arrests and house-searchings.

The Slovak Cabinet yesterday issued a decree eliminating Jews from all public service.

Another decree paved the way for an investigation of politicians who enriched themselves under the former Czech rule.

The Cabinet also forbade the observance of the May 1 labor holiday.

[In Prague the newspaper Der Neue Tag carried a Bratislava dispatch which said 60 persons, described as members of an extreme national Hungarian society, were arrested there by Hlinka Guardists during a night drill. One Guardist was reported injured seriously.

The newspaper said the Guardists also surprised and arrested "numerous" members of the society at similar exercises in the towns of Lamac and Pistian, near Bratislava.

These reports were not substantiated officially in Bratislava.]

Czech and Albanian on List

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Two envoys whose countries have lost their independence this year will be among the diplomats invited to a special White House reception for King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain.

The State Department, it was learned today, will include Minister Vladimir Hurban of Czecho-Slovakia and Minister Faik Konitza of Albania on the guest list.

The prospective invitations were regarded in diplomatic circles as further indication of American refusal to recognize German and Italian sovereignty over the two Nations.

After the King and Queen go to the White House June 8, their first official function will be to receive the heads of foreign Embassies and Legations.

The German and Italian envoys thus may be at the White House at the same time as the Czech and Albanian Ministers, whose right to continue as Envoys are denied by the Hitler and Mussolini Governments.

It has not been disclosed whether Ministers Hurban and Konitza will be invited to any functions at the British Embassy in honor of the royal couple.

A similar situation once caused a near diplomatic incident between Britain and Italy, when the British Government invited Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie—then a refugee in London—to attend the coronation of King George VI. Signor Mussolini thereupon canceled the special mission he intended sending to London for the ceremonies.

Canada's Equal Status Seen

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, commenting on King George's invitation to accompany His Majesty on his visit to the United States, declared April 25 that the move was recognition of Canada's equality of status with the United Kingdom.

Putting the question before Parliament as to whether he should make the trip, Mr. King said he believed it was his duty to go because the people of the Empire as a whole and of Canada in particular would expect it of him, and because it was the King's wish. He added that it was customary for one of the King's ministers to travel with His Majesty.

One 'Your Majesty' Fulfills Etiquette

"Yes, Your Majesty." "No, Your Majesty." "Quite right, Your Majesty." "I believe so, Your Majesty." "What does Your Majesty think?"

That's the way you talk to the King and Queen of England if you follow court etiquette, but State Department experts have decided to dispense with some of the formality during the visit of the royal couple in June.

The accepted way will be to put "Your Majesty" in the first sentence—and then be done with it.

Travel Agencies Report Increase Due to Low Fares

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—The new low railroad and Pullman rates go into effect Friday of this week and according to reports from the major lines the reduction has proved a boom to travel over rail.

Travel and railroad offices report that never in recent years have there been so many requests relating to trans-continental tours, according to J. R. Anderson, supervisor, United States Travel Bureau.

The special "grand circular" railroad fares, the first of their kind ever to be presented, represent a substantial reduction from the standard rates and will be in effect from April 28 to Oct. 28 of this year. Passengers may travel from any city or town in the United States, visit both fairs, and return home for a coach fare of $90. Stopover privileges are permitted at any point and tickets are good for two months. The first-class fare on their circular tours is $135, with special Pullman fare of $45 extra.

Speaking of bargain travel rates, the American President Lines has inaugurated its special rate program of a round-trip to the Orient for the price of a one-way fare. The President Pierce has sailed for the Orient via Honolulu with approximately 30 passengers in this category. The ship otherwise was sold out. The S. S. President Coolidge, sailing May 5, will have upwards of 100 round-trippers. These special rates apply only to sailings of American President Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Canadian Pacific for the months of April and May.

Persons visiting the New York World's Fair will have the opportunity of seeing all the charm and beauty of Japan's countryside with its mountain vistas, winding streams, frequent foliage, and silvery waterfalls. These scenic views have been artistically reproduced about the shrinelike Japanese Pavilion.

The United Fruit liner Talamanca, which returned to New York last week, has the distinction of being the first passenger vessel to navigate the newly-constructed channel of the Magdalena River, proceeding directly to the inland port of Barranquilla, Colombia, South America.

Low summer-cruise fares from New York to Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., have been announced by the Clyde-Mallory Lines. Beginning May 1 the minimum rate will be $55 to Miami and $45 to Jacksonville. Stops at both ports allow ample time for sightseeing tours.

Word from the American Export Lines announces change of sailing dates effective with S. S. Excambion, which sails from New York May 27 instead of June 3. Sailing dates will be advanced one week.

The Swedish Industries Fair, held annually at Gothenburg, will open this year on June 2. The Gothenburg Fair, first of its kind to be held in Sweden, has been of great importance to Swedish industries. The number of exhibitors has reached about 700, representing 1,200 Swedish industrial enterprises. Visitors last year numbered 80,000, of whom 2,000 came from abroad.

North Carolina's Pisgah National Forest will expand its recreational and outdoor facilities this year to include a new $150,000 development of a camping and recreation area on Bent Creek. Plans call for a concrete dam across Bent Creek, providing a 12-acre lake, a bathing beach, and other water sports.

Like to see a wooden shoe in the making? When you are in Brittany this summer ask your way to the ancient forest at Fougeres. Here you will see peasants making sabots by hand.

Another land of the midnight sun is Estonia, according to visitors, who declare that there is just a little dusk from 11:30 to half-past midnight in June. One may read a newspaper in the streets at this time.

Californians Defeat Rise in Gasoline Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Action by the Motor Vehicle Committee of the State Senate defeating a bill to add another cent to the State gasoline tax was acclaimed by the California State Automobile Association as a significant victory for organized motorists.

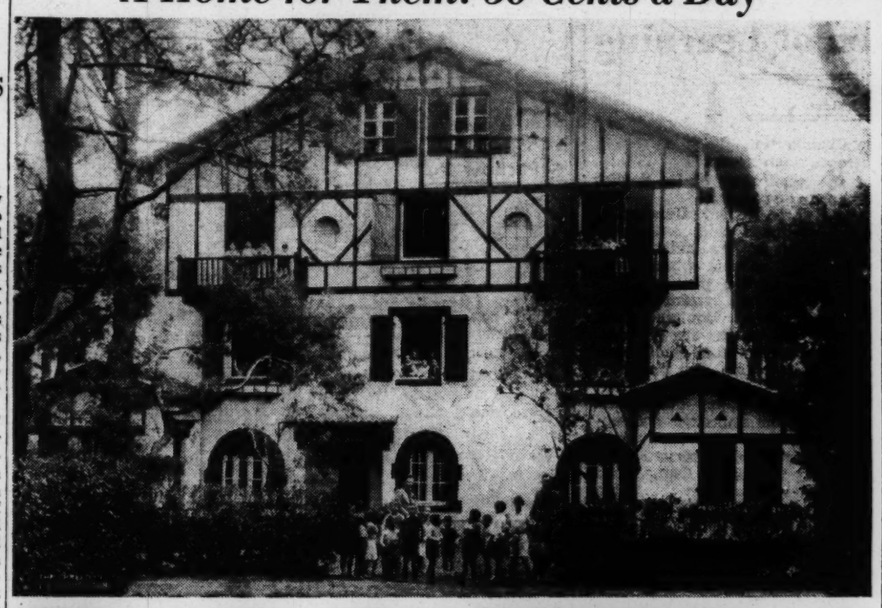
"Defeat of the gasoline tax increase was to be expected," said Joseph R. Knowland, President of the Association, "because it was plain that the great majority of motorists regarded the measure as an unwarranted effort to add $17,000,000 a year to their already heavy tax load."

The Fleet at Panama

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, April 25 (AP)—The first ships of the United States fleet, the bulk of which was suddenly ordered from the Atlantic to the Pacific on April 15, arrived at the Panama Canal today.

The battleship New Mexico reached here before dawn and started through the Canal. She was followed by the auxiliary oiler Kanawha. The only other ship to have arrived early today was the tanker Neches, which is to remain here to fuel other ships on arrival.

A Home for Them: 30 Cents a Day



Refugee Children Have Home in 'Colony'

Top: Refugee home at Les Pins Tranquilles, near Biarritz, where 90 Spanish refugee children dwell.

Center: Farthest to the left of these three orphans is Margarita Alvarez Gordon, who has been "adopted" by Prof. Lyman Bradley of Columbia University.

Lower: At extreme left here is Federico Gaxet Domenech, who has been adopted by Mrs. M. F. Holter of New York. It costs $9 a month to give a child a home.

Adoption by July of 500 Children From Spain Goal of Foster Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—With the adoption of 500 more Spanish children by July 1 as a goal, the Foster Parents' Plan for Spanish Children here is acting as an agency for "mothering" and "fathering" refugee children by individuals and organizations in the United States. There are 100,000 boys and girls awaiting care of this kind, only 600 having been provided for in the six colonies maintained in France by the plan.

One of the most recent colonies is known as Les Pins Tranquilles, between Biarritz and Bayonne. Ninety children are housed there in what has been described as a beautiful house in a small pine wood near the sea. The children are permitted to remain in the colonies through the contributions of their friends from America and other countries at a cost of 30 cents a day, or $9 a month, an effort being made to arrange for one-year periods. While in the colonies they are instructed by American, British and French educators, assisted by Spanish refugees.

Letters and photographs exchanged with the foster parents tell the stories of child gratitude and enthusiasm for new surroundings.

"I am very happy to know that I now have foster parents, which is what I wished," writes Alicia Alvarez to Prof. Lyman B. Bradley of Columbia University, one of the adopters.

Describing an exodus from Sitges, she continues:

"We passed through snow; we had to sleep on the ground during the night until dawn. Then we had to begin to walk until reaching a refuge, where we stayed several days sleeping on straw. After they brought us to this village, where we are very happy and very well."

American sponsors include Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Helen Keller, Booth Tarkington, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley. Among those on the British list are the Duchess of Atholl, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, and Eleanor Rathbone, M. P.

Two of the Broadway stage companies have adopted children, as have several motion picture groups, including employees of Warner Brothers who are taking care of eight children.

Farm Women's Income Supplemented by Sewing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Twelve hundred farm women in 60 North Carolina counties supplemented their income to the extent of $35,470.27 by doing sewing for city folk and other rural families in 1938, it is revealed by Miss Willie N. Hunter and Miss Julia McIver, clothing specialists of the State College Extension Service, in a summary of reports from Home Demonstration Clubs sponsored by county home agents.

Reports from 15 counties showed that 90 club members sold on curb markets a total of $1,517.40 worth of needle products. "This does not include the thousands of dollars worth of clothing made for their own use, and the use of their families, which Home Demonstration Club women produced through stimulation from the extension program," the two specialists said.

London Reports Threat of Draft In Word to Hitler

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Britain was reported in usually well-informed quarters to have sent a warning to Adolf Hitler that conscription would be introduced in Britain if President Roosevelt's 10-year peace appeal is rejected by Germany.

The message was said to have been carried to Berlin by Sir Nevile Henderson despite repeated official statements that the Ambassador's surprise return to Berlin yesterday had "no special significance."

These quarters said that Sir Nevile would emphasize the following points to Herr Hitler before his Friday Reichstag speech replying to Mr. Roosevelt:

Britain stands four-square with Mr. Roosevelt's 10-year peace appeal to Germany and Italy.

Rejection of the plan and absence of any peaceful signs from Germany would force Britain to introduce conscription.

International tension would be increased almost to the breaking point by failure to accept the appeal.

Britain would be willing to listen to claims for access to raw materials sources if the plan is accepted.

Herr Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, mockingly asked today whether President Roosevelt would guarantee not to "attack Haiti and San Domingo during the next 25 years."

Renewing an intensive anti-Roosevelt campaign, the Beobachter ridiculed the United States President for worrying about "so many states, the names of which many Americans heard for the first time from the jolly nonaggression list," in his message to the Führer proposing peace guarantees to 31 Nations.

The newspaper accused the President of attempting to impute "to other countries all possible plans of conquest . . . while his own appetite for foreign territorial possessions unveils itself."

"We ask him therefore: Will he pledge himself not to direct any attack upon Haiti, San Domingo (the Dominican Republic), and Dutch possessions in the West Indies which now have become revealed as the object of American desirability?"

Western Grazing Leases Bar Renewal for 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—There will be a significant clause in leases which the United States Bureau of Reclamation is prepared to sign for the use of 87,125 acres for grazing purposes.

The phrase "the lessee will have no option to renew" and the fact that the lease will expire Dec. 31, 1939, are explained when it is realized that the lands to be leased are those which have been withdrawn in connection with the Columbia Basin project and the Grand Coulee Dam. The fact that the dam is nearing completion and the waters of the Columbia are gradually being harnessed to form a rising lake, subjects the lands of this region to a changing destiny.

Treasury Eases Some of German Tariff Increase

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Treasury modified its extra 25 per cent tariff on German goods yesterday to exempt German goods sold to Americans for cash without an export subsidy.

Also exempted from the special duties, which went into effect yesterday, were items imported by Americans for personal use or shipped by Germans as personal gifts to Americans.

This action was taken as a routine convenience to American importers of German goods and it was said at the Treasury that no diplomatic factors were involved. Instead of being compelled to prove that there was no subsidy, tourists and those who clearly did not buy subsidized goods are allowed to bring in their gifts, etc., unless the Government chooses to question the exemption.

The extra 25 per cent tariff was imposed on all dutiable German merchandise about a month ago, during the German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia, because the Attorney General ruled that Germany's currency system constituted an export subsidy.

The previous order provided for adjustment of the 25 per cent penalty if later investigation showed the amount of subsidy was more or less than 25 per cent of the value of the goods.

The principal change made by the Treasury simplified the cash purchase by Americans of German goods. An exemption was granted in these terms:

"Importations with respect to which the Collector of Customs concerned is satisfied, in such manner as may hereafter be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs, that the full purchase price has been paid, or irrevocably and unconditionally secured to be paid, and that no bounty or grant within the purview of Treasury decision number 49821 (the previous German penalty order) has been or will be paid or bestowed."

Officials explained that if an importer buys German merchandise on credit, he will have to pay the 25 per cent extra tariff, subject to refund if he can prove that a smaller export subsidy was given the German exporter, but if the American buys the goods for cash and can prove in advance that the export was not subsidized, he can save himself the red tape of paying the 25 per cent and then asking for a refund.

Soviet Convicts 27 On Sabotage Charge

MOSCOW (AP) — Twenty-seven men charged with sabotage and espionage for an unidentified foreign power were reported to have been convicted at Yeravna, in the Buryat Mongolian Republic, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Conspirators against the Soviet Union included a Buddhist priest who was accused of operating under the cloak of religious activity.

There have been numerous cases in past year in which Buddhist priests were charged with espionage and sabotage, allegedly assisted by counter-revolutionary, bourgeois or Trotskyist elements.

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Knox Policy for U. S.: Stay Out of Europe—Defend West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The United States should stay out of European conflicts and develop its defense resources to protect the Western Hemisphere, Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher and prominent Republican leader, declared in an address before the Women's National Republican Club here today.

"We live in a world in which power politics reigns and force alone provides security," Colonel Knox said. "At this time the American people are aroused and united as never before in support of a strong military defense. We can no longer think of defense of America alone, as of the 48 states, or as of the North American continent of which we are a part.

Hemisphere Defense

"We have learned to think of defense in terms of the whole Western Hemisphere. It is obvious that once totalitarianism establishes itself here in the Western Hemisphere, it will bring over here all the evils that have made an armed camp of Europe. Our defense must be Hemispheric."

Discussing the question of whether the United States should maintain an Army to send to a European war, Colonel Knox said it was "useful to re-live some of the experiences of the last 22 years.

"In 1917 we embarked on a war in a spirit of idealism out of which we learned three things:

"1. We watched every one of the 14 points tossed out of the window. The Versailles Treaty was the most monumental act of international bad faith in human history. It is to the everlasting credit of the United States Senate that they saved us from the ignomy of ratifying that Treaty.

"2. The repudiation of the war debts by most of the foreign powers.

"3. Then came 1931, which marked the beginning of a new and dreadful epoch, when Japan tore up the nine-power pact and invaded Manchukuo."

Colonel Knox declared that Britain once had a "margin of safety," due to its distance from Central Europe, and held that this had been lost with the development of airplanes.

Emphasizes Sea Power

"Our margin of safety is not threatened," he continued. "We have the protection of the broad Atlantic and the broad Pacific. The possibility of an attack by air is negative. So we now have what Britain has lost—insular security. If it is true that we have insular security, we must put our reliability in our sea power. We can hold the Western World secure against the totalitarianism of Europe if we have good sea power."

An "adequate" sea power obviates the necessity of a large Army, Colonel Knox said. The Panama Canal must, however, be closely guarded against sabotage and attack by foreign powers, he declared, adding this might be accomplished by Great Britain and France ceding to the United States some of their West Indian possessions for Canal defense. He also favored the purchase of the Galapagos Islands, on the western side of the Canal from Ecuador.

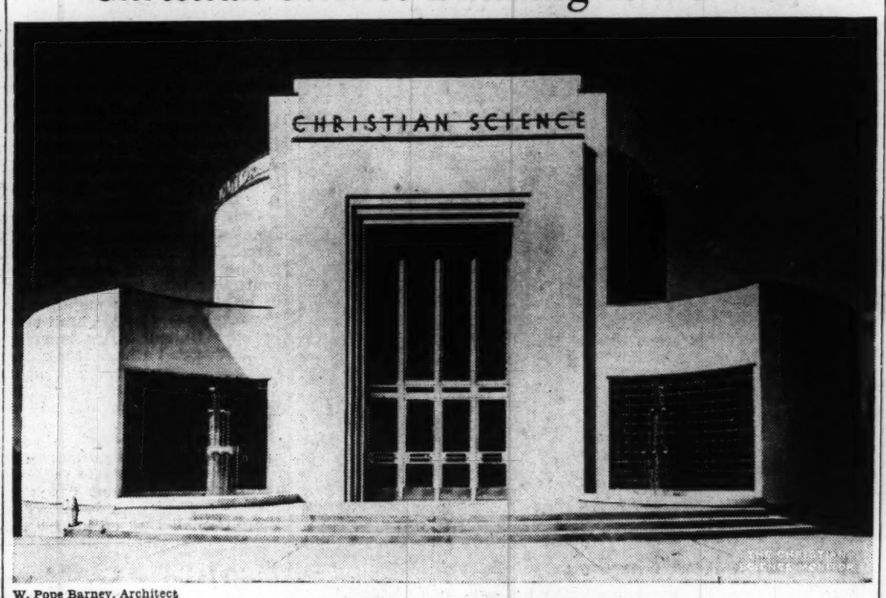
"We should make the Caribbean Sea an American lake," he continued. "It is just as vital to us as the Mediterranean is to the British.

"We must establish the closest possible relations with South America. Great progress has been made in that respect."

U. S. Cruiser at Malta

VALETTA, Malta (AP)—The United States cruiser Omaha arrived April 25 for a week's courtesy visit at this British Mediterranean base.

Christian Science Building at the Fair



W. Pope Barney, Architect

Ready to Welcome New York Fair Visitors

Associated Press Asked to Lift Ban On Radiocasting

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The question of radiocasting Associated Press news on commercially sponsored radio programs has been put before the organization's Directors for action.

At the annual meeting April 24, members adopted a resolution urging the Board to consider such radiocasts. They likewise approved an amendment to the Association's certificate of incorporation which would assign as one of its objects the supplying of news not only to member newspapers but to "others entitled to the use thereof."

Ban Held Harmful

The resolution asking a "full hearing" concerning radiocasting of news was offered by Charles P. Manship of the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times. It said an increasing number of Associated Press newspapers had been forced by the existing ban on sponsored radiocasting of A. P. news "to purchase the news of competing agencies for such sponsored programs," and added that the situation thus created had operated to the A. P.'s competitive disadvantage.

The meeting also favored a proposed grant of discretionary power to the Board to remit operating assessments against members during periods of emergency shutdowns, including those caused by strikes.

Closed by Strike

The proposal was advanced by Joseph E. Ridder, Publisher of the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press and part owner of the Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune, which ceased publication for seven weeks in 1938 during a strike.

Declaring such action by the Board would be a start along "a fatal road," Frank B. Noyes, Publisher of the Washington Star and former President of the A. P., said: "The Associated Press, as a news-gathering organization, can't take sides or be aligned in one way or another with unions or against unions."

To become operative the proposal must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board and then accepted in a vote of the membership.

Christian Science Building Ready for Visitors to Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—The Christian Science Building at the New York World's Fair 1939, prepared to give to the public a concept of authorized Christian Science literature, and its worldwide circulation, has seen the last sweep of the painter's brush and today stands ready to help welcome the many visitors expected after the exposition opens on April 30.

Conspicuously situated near the Theme Center, the building fronts on Constitutional Mall near the 65-foot statue of George Washington, around which the opening ceremonies will take place. Thirty-two feet in height, the circular building, with concave glass-walled extensions on each side of the entrance, is finished in two-tone peach stucco with trimmings of blue and purple-blue.

Fountains Flank Entrance

Across the façade and visible the length of Constitution Mall are the words, "Christian Science," while encircling the building near the top are the words, "The Christian Science Monitor, An International Daily Newspaper." Each inscription is in deep blue, and concealed batteries of 200-watt lights will bring them out at night. On each side of the entrance are twin bubbling fountains with six crystal tubes of various heights which are illuminated at night through lights set in the pools.

Passing through the wide, stainless steel doors, the visitor enters the circular main room finished in three tones of blue. The eye immediately turns to a painting of Mary Baker Eddy hung on the wall opposite the entrance and directly above the attendant's desk. Beneath the painting, specially done by Jean Jacques Pfister and showing Mrs. Eddy on the balcony of Pleasant View, Concord, is the inscription, "Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and Leader of the Christian Science Movement."

An inscription, "How Christian Science Is Helping to Build the World of Tomorrow," is set in eight-inch silver letters around the rotunda about 10 feet above the floor. Beneath it, and also encircling the rotunda, are 10 plaques illustrating some of the major activities where the helpful influence of Christian Science is being felt.

Advertising Exhibits

Beneath these plaques are two advertising exhibits, devoted principally to The Christian Science Monitor and flanked by subscription desks. The Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the New York World's Fair 1939, has obtained permission from Fair officials to sell authorized literature in the building.

In the exact center of the main room is a circular showcase containing the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy. In it the Manual of The Mother Church is opened to page 58, wherein Mrs. Eddy ordains the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "Pastor over The Mother Church."

An ornamental lighting fixture is suspended above the showcase and diffuses its light upon a seven-pointed star on the ceiling, which, in turn, reflects the light to the sides of the rotunda.

Air-Conditioned Rooms

The building is equipped with two air-conditioned reading-rooms seating 76 persons, an executive's room and two rest-rooms.

The building will be staffed by 35 paid employees, consisting of librarians, hosts, hostesses and workers. There also will be 150 voluntary workers, many of whom will act as interpreters for visitors from foreign lands. The building will be under the supervision of the seven members of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the Fair.

The cost of the Christian Science exhibit was $60,000 and came entirely from voluntary contributions, a large part of them from the Greater New York area.

Britain to Rearm Through Borrowing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—The decision to meet Britain's vast rearmament program by borrowing £380,000,000 in the current year greatly eased the immediate task of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his "National Defense Budget" in the House of Commons today.

Without such borrowing powers the Chancellor would have been faced with finding revenue mounting into 10 figures, a level only previously reached in the World War years and immediately afterward. The highest expenditure in that period was £2,696,221,000 in the year 1917-18. Revenue was then £707,235,000—with income tax 6s. in the pound—showing a deficit of £1,988,987,000. The extent to which the war years increased the British national debt is shown by the fact that the gross debt rose between 1914 and 1920 from £706,154,000 to £7,875,642,000.

There have been the usual academic arguments lately as to whether last year's national account showed a surplus of £505,000 or a deficit of £12,714,000, according to whether provision is made for sinking funds or not. But it seems that in terms that the man in the street can best understand, Britain spent £127,545,000 more than its income last year and in the forthcoming 12 months its account will be at least £350,000,000 "in the red."

Laid to Emergency

Such overspending is excused by those who hold the nation's purse-strings on the grounds of national emergency and by the fact that to try to raise the necessary amount for rearmament by taxation would be tantamount to cooking the goose which lays the golden eggs.

Moreover, the British Government's financial position upon which Sir John Simon projected his budget statement, is claimed to be an exceedingly strong one.

The London banks, having long been in possession of official information that at least £350,000,000 of the armament expenditure for the coming year was to be met by borrowing, had already fully discounted the fact. The Government requirements having also been disclosed to within a few millions, the question was only in doubt as to what purely optional readjustment of taxation would be decided upon.

This was because—despite all international crises—revenue during the concluding months of the year had come in so well as to afford favorable conditions for such optimistic official estimates of future prospects as are customarily expected in a year like the present which has a general election upon its horizon.

Not Adlear on Tariff

The broad question of the extent to which Britain's gigantic armament could be carried through without inflation, had thus been more canvassed than the narrower one of how the import tariff upon household requisites was to fare, having regard to the generally recognized need for cutting off the raw materials of war-making from countries committed to aggression.

Regarding armament policy, the Government's position is that it is committed to spending in Britain during the coming year several hundreds of millions sterling more than its ordinary outlay. The increase in wages and profits likely to find its way in consequence into the day to day outlay of the public has been estimated as sufficient to make that outlay larger than the ordinary by 10 per cent, after taking into account some falling off in private business.

In other words, conditions in trade and employment comparable to those of the boom year 1937 may quite possibly recur with consequential reduction in unemployment, rise in commodity prices, and tendency for sterling exchange to fall.

It is recognized that such movements, so far as they affect prices and exchange, may be to some extent countered by deflationary action on the part of the British Government operating through the banks and the Exchange Equalization Fund. So far as sterling exchange also is concerned, much may depend upon the extent to which the dollar may become subjected to similar forces operating in America.

Prospects Considered Good

In any case, however, there are thought to be good grounds for expecting a period of expansion especially in the engineering, metal and building trades in the industrial areas of the Midlands, the North and the West of Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has an easy task before him so far as his immediate future is concerned. This is because the banks are only too anxious to lend him, at phenomenally cheap interest rates, practically all the money he can conceivably require, provided only he will consent to accept it on a short-term basis. But the same does not apply to his long-term policy. That is because the sum of national indebtedness is becoming so heavy that economists are beginning to ask how it can ever be repaid unless the purchasing value of sterling be both permanently and substantially reduced.

Meanwhile, speculators are busy with equity shares of concerns likely to profit by increased popular spending, with the expectation, however, of having to get out of them again when a halt is called in the present enormous spending on armaments.

Help to Children In P.-T. A. Manner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At the fortieth annual convention of the local district of California Congress of Parents and Teachers, its Los Angeles Child Welfare Bureau, as one of the most extensive charity organizations on record, reported that it spent $134,641.65, obtained voluntarily and distributed according to need.

During the past year an average of 8,917 underprivileged children were given milk and lunch daily in 210 schools in the City system; during the summer vacation 20,881 quarts of milk were delivered to needy homes; the year's total expenditures for nutrition was $118,851.40; 4,741 new garments, 974 pairs of new shoes, and 35 streetcar coupon books were distributed at a total cost of $4,632.85; the Student Aid Fund assisted 210 students, at a cost of $5,813:60; 10,000 yards of material were distributed at a monthly cost of $200; $3,442.81 was spent in 30 Americanization centers; exceptional children were aided; hearing aids were distributed, and a guide dog was presented to a blind child.

Red Cross Seeks 1,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Red Cross has decided its membership should be increased to meet "all eventualities" in a war-threatened world.

The annual convention of the organization voted April 24 to urge chapters throughout the country to enroll 1,000,000 new members in addition to the present 5,700,000.

Nearly 3,000 chapter leaders and volunteer workers from 48 states approved the motion made by Charles H. Kellstadt of Cleveland, Ohio, for a special enrollment effort. Earlier, the convention heard Norman H. Davis, Chairman, declare the world is in a state of doubt and anxiety and cited the need for "keeping open the channels of understanding and service which the Red Cross has established."

He said the Treaty of Geneva, under which Red Cross societies of 61 nations operate, should be supplemented with measures to safeguard women and children from air raiders' bombs.

Dr. Georges Patry of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva recalled assistance the American Red Cross gave other Red Cross societies during the World War, then added: "We are convinced, that if, unhappily, the same tragic circumstances arose again, the American Red Cross would once more be strong, active, devoted, and generous."

Eliot Wadsworth of Boston told delegates the Red Cross, with its varied duties in time of peace and war, must be an intelligent mother—partly a dictator, partly a nurse, sometimes a disciplinarian and sometimes a helper."

'Square Meals' for Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A square deal for poor children in the form of a "square meal" is demanded by the Children's Minimum Council and backed by leaders in the spheres of natural science, religion, and politics.

No child, merely because its parents are too poor to provide for it properly, should be deprived of at least the minimum of food and other requirements necessary for normal living, according to the Council which recently launched an appeal for money with which to carry on its work.

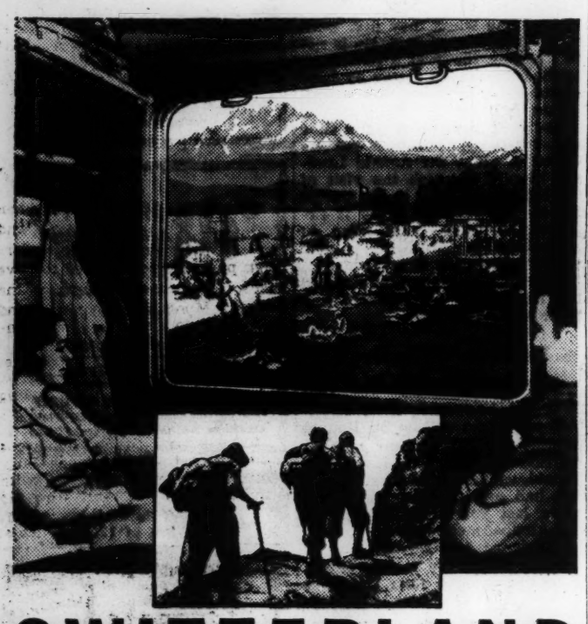
This appeal is sponsored by well-known persons including Sir John Orr, nutrition expert, Lord Horder, Royal Physician, Sir Edward Gripp, M. P., Sir Daniel Hall, former Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Julian Huxley, author and natural scientist, and the Bishop of Winchester.

The Council program includes: free milk for all school children; cheap or free milk for nursing or expectant mothers and children under school age; provision for midday meals in connection with all schools under Local Education Authorities; free meals for children coming from homes where the expenditure available for food is insufficient; adequate unemployment and public assistance allowances.

The Children's Minimum Campaign was initiated in 1934. In 1936, an anonymous gift of £1,000 made in recognition of the Committee's work for children enabled it to organize as an independent body under the title of the Children's Minimum Council.

The Council through propaganda, deputations, and memoranda is said to have played a considerable part in mobilizing public opinion and influencing the Government in connection with cheap milk in schools, raising of allowances for children of the unemployed, and other measures directed toward improving the nutrition of children.

Travel



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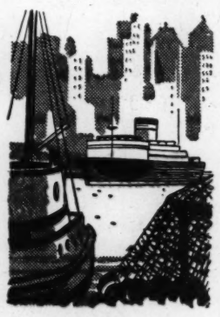

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Lothian: A Man in the News: Appointment as Envoy Hailed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—"No man in our public life at the present time suggests himself as better qualified to explain England to Americans or to interpret America to his own countrymen."

In these words The Times of London summarizes its editorial opinion on the appointment of the Marquis of Lothian to be the British Ambassador in Washington in succession to Sir Ronald Lindsay who is retiring this summer.

To one who has been more or less intimately acquainted with the new Ambassador for the past 30 years it is clear that to give a record of his career is not to say all that there is to be said about him.

For a man may have been so fortunately placed that the positions that he has held have fallen naturally to him without regard to his special qualifications for the post. The cowl may not make the monk but it makes a passable semblance of one. Not so in the case of Lord Lothian, whose career has been built up through sheer merit, and influence, as such, has had little to do with it.

Has Avoided Office

On the contrary, many of his friends are well aware that he has avoided the quest for office and that he would probably have preferred, had the choice been with him, to have remained a spectator of affairs rather than to be an active participator in them.

Yet many feel that there is still time for him to prove himself another Lord Bryce and to produce some textbook on constitutional authority, provided that preoccupation with the immediate pressure of events does not weigh too heavily on him. His grasp of political issues, both domestic and foreign, is prodigious and he brings to bear on them the same capacity for analysis that a professor of chemistry uses in the problems that confront him.

Lord Lothian has never seemed to be deeply concerned with either property or privilege in any of its manifestations. But by the curious irony of circumstances he has found himself with both. However, he has regarded them neither as things to be desired nor things accursed, but has brought to bear on them the same analytical faculty that he brings to those political issues which interest him so greatly. With a thoroughness that is characteristic he takes a situation where he finds it, analyzes it, and recovers his detachment in a way that astonishes even his intimate friends. Perhaps it is this very quality that has singled him out for the distinctions that have been conferred on him.

Aide to Lloyd George

Lord Milner—a splendid judge of promising youth—gave him to Mr. David Lloyd George in 1916 as the man he needed in that hour of crisis. Thus began his career in international politics which has culminated in the present appointment. All through that hectic period, including the making of the peace treaty, the steadying influence and analytical power of Lord Lothian—then Philip Kerr—played an important part. Since then he has preferred to remain less in the forefront of politics but to give his time to writing and speaking.

When he succeeded to the title in 1930, involving an inheritance of some 28,000 acres of land and comprising three large estates, he found himself confronted with a task at which the heart of an ordinary man might easily have quailed. To begin with, there were enormous inheritance taxes to be paid and no immediate method by which this could be done as the assets of the estates were not such as could be easily thrown on the market. With characteristic thoroughness and foresight Lord Lothian approached the problem in such a way that the estate duties were paid, while the estates themselves so far from suffering deterioration were brought to a better pitch of organization and productivity than for many years previously. He soon announced that the Newbattle Abbey property was to become an establishment entirely devoted to educational purposes under the tutelage of the Scottish universities, thus ensuring that it would be put to a far better use than it could normally enjoy with an absentee owner.

Understands Problems

That he understands the main problem of Anglo-American relationship, and believes that true unity between the two countries depends upon their allegiance to a common idea rather than upon any actual agreements between them, is proved by his recent speeches in the House of Lords and elsewhere. It is interesting to recall that when in 1916 American interest in the world situation was thoroughly awakened it was Lord Lothian who brought home to many in America the significance of Abraham Lincoln as the American who, more than all others, has spoken of fundamental issues in words that time can never erase.

People who are apt to draw conclusions from superficial considerations may at times think that an apparently negligent manner adopted both in conversation and in things relating to personal appearance may be an indication of some inner carelessness. No greater mistake could possibly be made. This lack of concern for things that appear to him of small importance affords no clue to the amount of concentration and undeviating thoroughness which he brings to any task that he feels has been rightly laid on his shoulders and for which he cannot escape responsibility. He brings the same deep thoughtfulness to matters affecting all his human relationships and most of all to that other relationship with his true being which must ultimately be the chief concern of every man.

J. S. B.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

He 'Accepts' a New Kingdom

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Queen Elena are pictured standing in the Quirinal in Rome when they received the Albanian mission which recently offered the crown of Albania to the Italian monarch. The King accepted the offer and thus became ruler over three countries—Italy, Ethiopia, and Albania. The royal couple are shown in the throne room of the Quirinal.

Wide World

Signed for Film Role

Brenda Joyce, Southern California coed, will take the part of Fern in "The Rains Came," a much-sought role.

© International

Off for Rome Conference

Count Paul Teleki, Premier of Hungary, at right, gives the Boy Scout salute to a gathering at the railroad station at Budapest just before he left for a conference with Premier Mussolini of Italy. Hungary is reported drifting closer and closer to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Wide World

Claimed as a Member of the Pearl Family

Natural scientists say that this 14-pound pearl is real. It is 9 inches long and 4 to 5½ inches wide. The unusual specimen, said to be the largest in the world, was brought to the United States from the Philippines by Wilburn D. Cobb, antique collector.

Tacoma's School Patrol Gains Appreciation of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Holmes Eastwood, Public Safety Commissioner of Tacoma, believes that due attention should be paid the schoolboy patrol, of whom there are 260 in service in the city.

"In good weather and in bad," says Mr. Eastwood, "these boys guard the crossings near the public school buildings, and they are doing a No. 1 job, and I want them to know that Tacoma appreciates them."

And so, in the great daffodil parade held here in April there were not only a goodly company of the uniformed police, but there were in the line of march these 260 schoolboy patrolmen.

French Deputy to Visit U. S.

PARIS, April 25 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had a long conference today with the French Deputy, François de Tessan, former Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who leaves tomorrow for the United States on a "personal mission" during which he is to see President Roosevelt.

M. de Tessan planned to spend some time in Washington, sources close to the Foreign Office said. He is a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

He is scheduled to arrive in New York aboard the Normandie May 1 and to participate in ceremonies opening the French exhibit at the New York World's Fair. Later he plans to make a lecture tour through the Eastern and Middle Eastern States.

Dropping Line Approved

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Old Colony Railroad to abandon 14.2 miles of line between Greenbush station and Kingston station, in Plymouth County, Mass.

Lothian, Best 'American' Since Bryce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Official circles here, already well acquainted with the Marquis of Lothian, recognize him as the best-informed British Ambassador on American affairs who has filled the post in modern times, comparable only with Lord Bryce.

Only a few months ago, Lord Lothian completed a round-trip across the American Continent, making no public speeches, but conferring with important leaders of opinion in many major cities. For many years he has been visiting the United States annually, and although he has always kept in the background, he has built up an unusual acquaintance with well-informed Americans in various walks of life.

The Ambassador-Designate has talked over world affairs with President Roosevelt informally many times in recent years; he always confers with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on his trips to Washington, and he also does a less usual thing—he confers with many members of the House and Senate and with Washington newspapermen.

Expect Livelier Embassy

The break with the career service in filling the British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue also will probably mean a break with the stiff traditions that have ruled in recent years. Sir Ronald Lindsay, the present Ambassador, has seemed to the press corps at least to lead a rather aloof life. He made almost no speeches, did not travel widely, and had public contacts only in a quiet way. But inside observers felt that he, too, had a sage grasp of American affairs and that the apparent Olympian detachment of his Embassy was in part deceptive.

However that may be, Lord Lothian's contacts are so diverse and profitable that a new regime is expected to open after he arrives in the autumn. On his visits to Washington he would pop unobtrusively into many offices, would talk over affairs candidly with all manner of men, and would not hesitate to advance the British viewpoint or analyze British policy with detachment. By virtue of his regular travels in nations of the British Commonwealth he had a balanced picture not limited to the Government or opposition views in London.

His Position on Germany

Lord Lothian is best known in Washington for his advocacy, a few years ago, of an understanding with Germany. Because of his frank views, and a visit he made to Chancellor Hitler, he was criticized here by those who pitched into the so-called Cliveden Set. But a somewhat better knowledge of Lord Lothian's real viewpoint, based on his visits here, has gradually grown.

It was realized that he had aimed not at appeasement in the sense of surrender, but toward "making the peace before instead of after the war." Latterly, too, Lord Lothian has criticized the present challenge of the Axis Powers in such fashion as to remove any doubt that he was an apologist for Germany or an advocate of surrender to totalitarianism.

Appointment of Lord Lothian, it is felt here, can hardly fail to clarify and probably to strengthen ties between Britain and the United States. That factor is of prime importance in future crises. If a greater degree of co-operation between Washington and London is worked out—and Lord Lothian is visualized as a uniquely qualified channel—then his appointment will be of real historical importance.

But that is all ahead, and meantime Washington comment restricts itself principally to its memories of the Ambassador-Designate's wide friendships here, of his unusual equipment as an envoy, and its expectation of a brisk and capable regime in the big Embassy.

Lothian to Represent London As Ambassador to Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

nature of electoral constituencies under the federation scheme. On a visit to India in 1938 he had talks with Mohandas K. Gandhi in which he expressed the view that federation was the greatest boon lying within the Indians' grasp.

Lord Lothian is a frequent contributor to the press, notably the Round Table, the London Observer, and The Christian Science Monitor. He only recently returned from one of his frequent visits to the United States, where he made a special point of studying ways to closer Anglo-American relations.

Lord Lothian, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor said: "I have long been deeply attached to the American people, the great figures of their history, and their very remarkable institutions. I am delighted at being appointed as British Ambassador to the United States, and at the opportunities the post will afford me to promote closer understanding and co-operation between the two greatest free nations in the world."

Close Ties With America

Of his American experience today's London Times says: "His main work in recent years—the Rhodes Trust and arrangements for Rhodes scholars—nas given him constant opportunities for visiting the United States, where he is already thoroughly familiar with leading personalities and their peculiar problems.

"He knows the country as a whole—which is a very different matter from knowing Washington—as perhaps none of his predecessors has ever done, certainly at the time when they first went to the British Embassy. He is not in the least likely as a newcomer might be to be led astray by false sentiment or impracticable hopes."

Lord Lothian's appointment was actually decided upon some time ago, but the change-over was deferred to allow Sir Ronald Lindsay to pilot through the visit of the King and Queen to the United States. The retiring Envoy is expected to leave Washington in August and Lord Lothian to take up his duties early in September.

Several newspapers here record the fact that Lord Lothian is a Christian Scientist.

London Daily Voices Regrets to Kennedy For Religious Gibe

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The London Daily Express editorially offered regrets today to United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy for an anti-Catholic outburst last Friday at Edinburgh when the Envoy was given freedom of the City.

The editorial referred to a woman's cry of "no popery!" from the gallery of Usher Hall while Mr. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, was speaking.

"The whole public will regret the discourtesy to the American Ambassador," the editorial continued.

"He has conducted himself brilliantly and performed his duties excellently. He has kept himself so detached from the politics of this country but so completely in touch with the life of the people that he has become the most respected of all Ambassadors to Britain."

News on Front Page Adopted in Make-Up Of London Telegraph

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Daily Telegraph, conservative in politics, today departed from an old English custom and began publishing news on its front page. It explained that "the news now is so vital it obviously is wrong that the most important page should be occupied by advertisements."

The Times and the Daily Mail now are the only important London dailies with front pages solely devoted to advertisements. Until today the Telegraph devoted its first page to small ads and an "agony column" of personal notices.

German Quits Body Weighing Sabotage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Victor Hücking, German member of the Mixed Claims Commission, has quit the tribunal in the midst of its deliberations over World War sabotage claims and has been recalled permanently to Berlin.

An authoritative source says his departure "undoubtedly meant that Germany had scant hope of winning the cases." This source sees in the recall a possible German move to prevent any decision in the near future.

The claims total $50,000,000 and were made by Americans against Germany as a result of the destruction of a railroad terminal at Black Tom, N. J., and an arsenal at Kingsland, N. J., before the United States entered the World War.

Dr. Hücking's departure from the United States came shortly after the Commission in January heard final arguments on an American motion to reverse a decision made in Hamburg in 1930, which exonerated Germany for the losses.

It was authoritatively said in American quarters that the absence of a German member at this stage of the litigation, however, would have no effect on the ultimate outcome.

The German Embassy would not comment other than to say that Dr. Hücking had returned to his country to "take up anew" his duties as a Justice of the Court of Appeals of Prussia and would not return to the United States.

Half Billion Dollar Army Bill Goes to White House

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Senate approved and sent to the White House today a $508,789,824 appropriation for Army defense activities during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1.

Peruvian to Be Dean

WASHINGTON (AP)—The visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of Britain will be Sir Ronald Lindsay's last important task as British Ambassador here. Sir Ronald, who is past the retirement age, had sought unsuccessfully to retire last year. Negotiations for the Anglo-American trade agreement signed last November kept him on. Sir Ronald is dean of the Diplomatic Corps here. Upon his departure the Peruvian Ambassador, Manuel de Freyre y Santander, will become dean.

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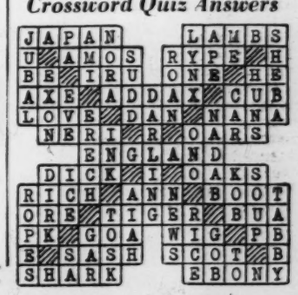

U. S. Is Urged to Build 50,000 Planes at Once

Rickenbacker says this would gear industry to pace that would be wartime necessity.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To the chorus of voices already raised urging the United States to bring up its air strength, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War ace and President of Eastern Air Lines, added his last week. In Collier's Magazine Captain Rickenbacker recommended the building of 50,000 planes immediately, not military planes, but fast "work horses" of the air, to step up America's aircraft manufacturing industry to the pace that would be required in a war emergency. To keep these 50,000 new planes busy Captain Rickenbacker proposed carrying all first-class mail by air and as much express and light freight as possible.

"Real power in the air," Captain Rickenbacker said, "belongs not to the nation that has plenty of planes to start with, but fundamentally to the nation that can produce replacements in whatever enormous quantities they are needed. If we had to go into high speed production of airplanes tomorrow we would very soon learn how tragically unprepared we are."

Captain Rickenbacker estimated that the American aircraft industry now produces about 3,700 planes a year, could probably step up to 5,500 a year if it had the orders. We are a fifth or sixth rate air power in planes, training, replacement facilities and other ponderables which make air power, he said. Only 500 out of our 26,000 high schools from which our future pilots and technicians will come have any school-sponsored aviation activities, he concluded.

R. F. C. Aids Air Line

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the great and good Government friend of the railroads, last week for the first time, came to the aid of an airline. Approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority was a loan by the R. F. C. of $480,000 to Northwest Airlines, Inc., to finance the purchase of new equipment. Northwest will buy six Douglas 21-passenger planes, costing $120,000 each, six spare engines costing $12,300 each, and spare parts, propellers and radio equipment to the amount of $64,100. The total cost of the re-equipment program will be $857,900, of which the R. F. C. loan is a down payment.

Transport planes have such a high obsolescence because of constant improvements that commercial air companies generally re-equip every three or four years even though their planes are practically as good as new. There is a ready market in these used transports with smaller air lines. So good in fact that the R. F. C. readily approved the four-year loan which will be paid by Northwest in monthly installments of $12,400, including principal and interest.

Mass Flight Education

The most exciting topic of conversation among the high school students of Albuquerque, N. M., over this last week-end undoubtedly was the "air lessons" that many of them received and which had the rest of the pupils on tenterhooks with anticipation. For, beginning last week, and continuing all through this week, was the first and largest mass instruction of high school students in the principles of aviation ever to be conducted. Before the week is over Transcontinental and Western Air, in co-operation with the National Air Youth Project and the Crowell Publishing Company, expects to have inducted 2,000 boys and girls into a elementary "ground school" and taken about 1,600 pupils aloft.

The project, which had the approval of all local authorities, the CAA, and the Office of Education, consisted of lectures by John Vale, educational director of TWA, talks by TWA pilots and the showing of motion pictures on various phases of the industry. TWA used one of its 21-passenger Douglases and all the students were given head phones so that they could listen to the radio "beam" signals, hear the conversation between the plane and the company ground station. An instructor was on hand on every flight to answer questions.

One of the immediate results of the flights was the decision of John Milne, Superintendent of Albuquerque schools, to establish a new high school course of training in aviation "ground school" subjects next fall.

Albuquerque's experiment was expected to form the basis of a possible project whereby high school children all over the country may be instructed and taken aloft from their own city airports. In the background was the hope that it might draw into aviation's orbit the future reserve of pilots, technicians and stewardesses which the United States could depend upon in a national emergency.

Dies Warns Against U. S. Getting in European War

BEAUMONT, Texas, (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, predicted war is approaching in Europe and warned the United States must stay out of Europe and Europe out of the United States. The address, delivered before the annual convention of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, was broadcast nationally.

If war should start there is a danger of the United States becoming involved, Mr. Dies declared, because of the powerful influence wielded in this Nation by European propaganda. He said Europe "has a great stake in involving us in her affairs."

Courtesy Imperial Airways

Taking On 'Gas' Above the Clouds

The Imperial Airways flying boat, Cabot, is refueled at high altitude in a British experiment to test the feasibility of "gassing" after the takeoff, so that more pay-load may be lifted off the ground.

Kansas Seeks Industry to Pay Relief Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A new crop of factory whistles may soon be blowing in the heart of the nation's breadbasket. Kansas has joined the ever-growing ranks of states which, faced with unemployment and heavy relief bills, believe industrialization may help solve their problems. An appropriation of $120,000 passed by the recent session of the Legislature will be used during the next two years to advertise and exploit industries now in operation, and to attract or originate others.

One of the chief purposes of the movement is the creation of jobs, according to George B. Weeks, industrial commissioner of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce. "If the registered unemployed in Kansas could be put to work in industry," he declared, "it would bring new plant investment of $100,000,000, new taxes of $1,500,000 annually, and new business for retail trade of $40,000,000. The need to spend $14,000,000 for relief would end."

Co-ordination Body

Duties of the Commission, which, except for its director, will serve without pay, will be to collect and disseminate information on Kansas resources and possibilities, acquaint the people of Kansas with their industries and urge closer co-operation, encourage new industries by educational and advertising mediums and encourage the traveling public to visit the state.

Promulgators of the plan hope to develop the state's raw materials into merchantable products and send them out in finished form. This will necessitate research, state advertising, and tax exemption for a term of years until industry can establish itself. For many years Kansas has accepted its classification as an agricultural state without due consideration for her qualifications for industrialism, such as unlimited fuel for power—natural gas, crude oil and coal—raw materials of a wide variety, easy access to markets, and a favorable labor atmosphere.

A recent survey shows that Kansas in 1938 established about 100 new industries, with a capital investment of $4,000,000 and employing 1,000 persons. They include grain elevators, oil well supplies, rock wool plants, lead and zinc mines and mills, power plants, feed mills, oil refineries and many others. The entire number of manufacturing establishments is about 1,800 and the value of the products manufactured $600,000,000.

Diversity of Products

Among the commodities manufactured and exported are tractors, lamps, toys, airplanes, furniture, foundry products, bathroom fixtures, soap, pipe organs, paper, fiber boxes, locomotive parts, power alcohol, and cement and clay products.

Extensive shale and limestone deposits have created an important cement-making industry. Kansas is tenth in the nation in the manufacture of Portland cement. There are 28 plants making paving brick, common brick, hollow building tile, sewer pipe, roofing tile, terra cotta and drain tile. Three gypsum mills are in operation. Kansas is third in the production and refining of salt. Her salt resources in and around Hutchinson are practically inexhaustible.

The Kansas Geological Survey and the Kansas State Planning Board have published a report covering the mineral resources of the state suitable for industrial use, including asphalt, bentonitic clay, natural cement, chalk, clay, coal, gypsum, helium, lead, limestone, oil, gas, rock wool, formations, zinc, etc.

Chemists to Co-operate

A committee of chemists has been asked to compile data showing the materials in Kansas available for chemical manufacturing—the location, the quantities available, and the uses to which these materials can be put. Studies are being made in laboratories to convert straw and other waste agricultural products into paper and synthetic cotton. Wool is being produced from milk, and milk is made from soybeans. Research is under way to develop a method of producing cellophane from soybeans. Two important chemurgic plants are located in Kansas, devoted to the manufacturing of farm products into non-food industrial items.

In order to convince the people of Kansas that industrial development was needed, industrial tours were organized in 1937 and 1938. The 105 Kansans who made these tours visited 35 different industries located in 14 cities in nine states and studied the production of clothing, glass, rubber goods, steel, leather, and precision machinery. In such ways the budding industrial consciousness of Kansas is expected to develop.

Quebec's New Liquor Rules Limit Beer and Wine Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Restrictions on the liquor trade in Quebec Province were tightened recently with the application of new laws governing the sale of beer and wine.

The regulations, passed by the current session of the Legislature, restricts the sale of beer and wine in hotels. The new orders provide that beer and wine may be sold only with meals costing 35 cents or more in hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, clubs and similar establishments licensed by the Commission. Up to now, there was no minimum price on the meals.

Other provisions cover stricter regulations regarding the inspection of breweries, and abolition of Sunday morning liquor sales. On Sundays and holidays beer and wine may be sold from noon to 3 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. only.

These measures are viewed as indicative of the Provincial Government's determination to limit the hours of drinking and greatly to limit the number of licensed premises. Further restrictive measures are heralded by growing agitation against liquor advertisements. Recently a motion calling on the Quebec Government to act for prohibition of beer, wine, and liquor advertising in the Province was rejected by the Legislative Assembly after Premier Duplessis described it as "inopportune, unwarranted, and inappropriate."

The motion was for "steps necessary to prohibit all advertising in Quebec Province of beer, wine and other liquor containing alcohol." In explaining his motion René Chaloult said Quebec was the only province permitting radio advertising of alcoholic beverages and one of only two Provinces permitting advertising of liquor in newspapers. Mr. Chaloult quoted figures to show that many infractions of the automobile laws came from driving under the influence of liquor.

Meanwhile Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announced in Montreal recently that the CBC had decided to continue to permit in Queec radio programs sponsored by breweries and wineries, but the advertising content must be restricted to the sponsor's name only. Previously the CBC had issued an order banning all such programs completely.

The Quebec Liquor Commission, administrative bureau for the Government, also serves the people of the Province, and its profits become part of the public treasury.

During the 17 years of operation of the Liquor Commission the gross receipts show fluctuations, and display a tendency toward proportionately higher payments to the Government. Gross receipts for the first year, that of 1921-22, were $15,212,801.

The amount ran as high as $27,539,966 for the year 1929-30, dropped to $11,688,510 during the depression year of 1934-35 and ended for the year under review with sales totaling $17,027,104. The profits for the Quebec Government were highest in 1929-30 when they were $8,469,292 against the present net operating profit of $4,272,751. In the 17 years there has been turned over to the Government by the Liquor Commission a total of $105,259,442.

Three Tardy States Ratify Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON (AP) — Don't think time has done a black flip, but the Government has received official word that the last of the original 13 states has ratified the Bill of Rights.

Georgia's certification arrived at the State Department not by stage coach or daring riders, as most of the others came in, but by registered mail.

This year is the 150th anniversary of the Constitution, and those in charge of the observance thought it would be a good idea for those states which never had ratified the Bill of Rights to catch up with their neighbors.

This meant Georgia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Properly prodded, the legislatures took the necessary action.

Education for Employees Provided by St. Louis Firm

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Edgar M. Queeny, President of the Monsanto Chemical Company, has announced that he and his ister, Mrs. Thomas P. Berington of London, had established an educational foundation for the benefit of employees of the company.

The foundation, a memorial to their father and mother, John F. and Olga Queeny, will supply loans without interest to provide schooling in the sciences for young employees of the company or its subsidiaries and for children of Monsanto workers. It will be financed with shares in the company having a current market value of $300,000.

Pope Asks Central Press

VATICAN CITY, (AP)—Pope Pius received in private audience the Rt. Rev. Matthew Smith, of Denver, Colo., editor-in-chief of the Register System, which publishes 22 Roman Catholic newspapers in the United States. The Pope told him to continue his work of centralization of the Roman Catholic press whenever a bishop requested it for his diocese.

Nye Thinks Roosevelt Appealed Indiscreetly

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said "the language used" by President Roosevelt in his recent peace appeal to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini "might have been more choice and it might have come with better grace from someone who had not already condemned those to whom the message was addressed."

Speaking over a Nation-wide network on the University of Chicago's weekly round-table radiocast, Senator Nye said that in assisting the democracies in any European war "the chances are great that we'll be left out on a limb."

"We have moved into the next European war before it has gotten underway," he said, "when we have a leadership that is encouraging European nations to do things they haven't had the nerve to do without our support. We should be more concerned with how to stay out of war, rather than with whether we will be drawn in."

Archbishop of New York

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Rev Francis J. Spellman, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston, was named April 24 Archbishop of New York. He was selected to succeed the late Patrick Cardinal Hayes by Pope Pius XII, who, as Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, consecrated him as Bishop in St. Peter's in 1932.

Idaho Considers Public Forests As Aid to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Establishment of "community forests" as a new means of increasing natural resources, improving general land values, helping to solve unemployment, and providing more recreational advantages for low-income groups which now lack such facilities, may be tried out in Idaho.

The suggestion was recently made by Royale K. Pierson, extension forester at the University of Idaho in Moscow. Another advantage, he explained, would be the increase in revenue that would come to either public or private land owners from the output available from these community forests.

Mr. Pierson pointed out the great possibilities of developing lands that have been abandoned or taken over by county and state for delinquent taxes. Instead of having such areas lying idle and non-productive, some of them could be developed into attractive and prosperous lands, he said.

Employment could be provided many persons in planting and developing such forest areas, and in subsequent work of fire protection to preserve them.

During the last several years, Mr. Pierson has supervised the planting of many thousands of young forest trees on farm and public lands throughout Idaho, greatly increasing the potential wealth and beauty of areas otherwise barren.

Tree Planting Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A combined area of nearly 10,000 acres of northwest forests is to be planted with seedlings in a huge reforestation project, the State Forestry Office has just announced here. The project covers both the States of Washington and Oregon and outlines the planting of nearly 2,250,000 fir, pine and cedar trees.

The largest unit planting of the program will be in the Willamette National Forest, in Oregon's Cascade Mountains, where 927,000 Douglas firs will be planted in an area of about 1,295 acres. Other plantings will include 100,000 firs in the Siuslaw National Forest, near Hebo, on the coast. The same region will also receive a planting of 23,000 Scotch and Austrian pines near Florence. The latter planting is a portion of a project attempting the fixation of sand dunes. The Mt. Hood National Forest will receive 80,000 firs to be planted on Larch Mountain, in the vicinity of Government Camp. The Rogue River Valley will receive 52,000 Ponderosa pine seedlings, while the Siskiyou National Forest will obtain 30,000 Port Orford Cedars and the Deschutes National Forest will have set out 6,000 Ponderosa near Bend to complete Oregon's quota of the program.

In Washington the major planting will be the reforestation of 3,467 acres of burned over land in the Olympic National Forest. About 755,000 fir seedlings will be set out in this area. The remaining plantings scheduled for Washington include 130,000 firs for the Snoqualmie National Forest; Lake Chelan, in the Chelan National Forest, will get 67,000 Douglas firs, while two plantings of 10,000 Ponderosa pines in each instance will be made in the Wenatchee and Colville National Forests.

Save-Forest Drive Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Fifty cents paid by a working mother, interested mainly because she has two Boy Scout sons, has started the campaign to save the forests on the south slope of Mt. Spokane. Six hundred and forty acres of virgin pines and firs are privately owned and will soon be logged over if they are not purchased by a publicly raised fund, it was only recently learned here. Immediately the news was announced, the first 50 cents was received and now Parent-Teacher organizations, Women's Clubs, the American Legion, and various conservation groups have joined in an effort to preserve for public enjoyment, this picturesque stretch of timberland.

Sale of Mackay Collection

NEW YORK (AP)—Art treasures for which the late Clarence H. Mackay, communications magnate, paid an estimated $5,000,000 or more in a life-time of collecting are to be sold. Executors of his estate announced that the collection, now housed at Mackay's former home, Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, N. Y., was being appraised for disposal. Famous Italian renaissance paintings and sculpture, outstanding Gothic tapestries, and world-renowned Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century armor, as well as rare rugs, furniture, and miscellanies are included.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

At Black Mountain They Get Fun Out of Natural Recreation

Making Up Their Own Good Times, Which Even Include Clearing Land, Building Fences, Turned Into Play

By James Schultz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Mountain, N. C.

The fine art of having a good time and financing college athletics at a monthly cost per student of slightly less than the price of three lollipops is being perfected at the story-book seat of higher learning here in the heart of Western North Carolina's rugged mountain peaks.

For during the last year's nine school months, Black Mountain College added a new item to its list of unconventionalities by squandering exactly $12.80 on sports activities.

If you divide that figure by nine and then divide again by 50 (for that is the number of students enrolled at the school), you will find the per capita cost of athletics at the college for a period of one month was in the neighborhood of 2.6 cents.

The figure doesn't seem particularly extravagant when you stop to remember that Yale University up in New Haven, Conn., wrote checks totaling $494,352 last year to theoretically accomplish the same result.

Doesn't Interest Them

When football schedules are printed and distributed next fall, you will look in vain for the name of Black Mountain College. It will be the same story when basketball, baseball, track, tennis, and swimming schedules roll from the press But waste no needless sympathy on the students enrolled there. The boys in the press coop may never see them in action, but there is action, all the same, and healthy vigorous students taking part in it.

Astounding and bold as it may sound, the idea prevails at Black Mountain that sports were made for the individual and not individuals for the sport. And, as is the hallowed tradition at Oxford, all 50 students spend the better part of the afternoon in recreation of their own choosing.

There's a wide variety of things to do, too, but all of them are of such a nature as to transmit only the feeblest of reverberations to the bank teller's cage. For students at the college have struck such a happy medium between work and play that they seem blissfully unable to distinguish one from the other.

Economy is largely a matter of choice rather than of necessity, for the majority of the students are from well-to-do families and might have enrolled at Princeton or Vassar had they so desired. Not one of the 50, incidentally, is from North Carolina, but fully two dozen other states of the Union are represented.

Black Mountain College was founded in the autumn of 1933 by a group of teachers and students dissatisfied with prevailing notions of higher education. To quote the catalogue, they were "interested in the idea of a co-educational college unhampered by outside control, where free use might be made of tested and proved methods of education, where new methods might be tried out, and where there should be candid recognition of the importance of participation in responsibility by students as well as faculty."

Class costumes are whatever the students happen to be wearing when the class period rolls around —slacks, shorts, or bathing suits. The professors, most of them with Ph. D. degrees and brilliant teaching records, are usually clad in a similar fashion.

We hitched a ride last week on the big truck which was carrying a load of students from the campus to a 700-acre tract purchased some months ago by the institution at Lake Eden, a beautiful mountainous spot about two miles from the school. Eventually this tract will provide sites for a series of new buildings the institution plans to erect. Right now, however, it is serving the role of athletic field for the student body.

Unusual Play Equipment

We watched as a score of students tumbled from the truck with post hole diggers, hammers, saws, two-edged axes, picks, shovels, and boxes of steel wedges. And then our eyes popped out as we saw a dozen co-eds shoulder their share of these implements and set to work.

We were accustomed, you see, to finding co-eds taking their afternoon exercise at the soda bar in the corner drug store. And it surprised us at first to see a cute little blonde in blue slacks banging the post hole digger into the hard red clay and bringing out big bites of dirt, while two similarly clad young women pounded a rail into place on the fence that was under construction.

Meanwhile the boys — boys who two hours before had been sketching on drawing boards, studying hidden meanings in Shakespeare or flirting with the intricacies of calculus—were felling trees and splitting them into passably good rails.

We meandered among them and found—yes, it was hard for us to believe it, too—that they were enjoying the "sport" as much as you'd ever want to see a person enjoy a sport. The girls expected, and the boys granted, no inequalities in the "fun."

Students, we learned, didn't build fences like this every day. For variety they spend some of their afternoons cutting dirt roads into the wilder areas of the wooded tract or clearing away the underbrush with which the place is saddled.

Games Are Informal

But don't get the wrong idea. All play at Black Mountain college is not of the sort you and I would call work. There's a big gymnasium for basketball, badminton, handball, or what-have-you. But it isn't the sort of gymnasium to which a person needs to carry a check book with him. Like their class clothes, their gym costumes are of the most informal and varied nature. Girls and boys play together, and members of the "weaker" sex are welcomed to positions on the impromptu teams.

A College That Is Different. Black Mountain College in North Carolina Is a Young and Lusty Member of America's Higher Education Family. 1, About Eighteen Miles East of Asheville, N. C., It Is Situated Among These Grand and Beautiful North Carolina Mountains. 2. The Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. 3. The Old-Fashioned Corn Husking Is One of the Forms of Jolly Fun Tradtional as Recreation at the College. 4. You Learn New Definitions of Work and Play at Black Mountain. College Athletics There Are Often Simply the Normal Outdoor Activities That Members of a Family Living on a Big Farm Would Engage In as Part of Their Co-operative Living. Building a Needed Fence, Then, Is Fun, and Is Entered Into as Recreation. In the Light of This Sort of Wholesome Co-operative Activity Much of the Usual College Athletic Program Seems to Black Mountain Highly Artificial.

There's a swimming pool, too, but on the monthly expense account you'll find no notation of payments for having water pumped into it. An obliging brook which trickles its way down the mountain beside the college keeps the concrete basin filled to overflowing at all times with clean, fresh water.

Playing tennis at Black Mountain has two distinct aspects, but both are play, mind you. First there is the aspect of scraping and rolling the courts. Then there's the secondary aspect of lambasting the ball back and forth across the net until the courts need scraping and rolling again.

Annals of college history have yet to record the case of an institution of higher learning whose students wouldn't just about as soon dance as eat. Black Mountain is no exception. But dances, like other things there, are no pretext for bombarding papa for a fresh supply of bank notes. A gentleman who spends his daylight hours expounding the beauties of the classics pulls up a chair to the piano each evening and eager co-eds and their partners, sans benefit of gardenias and stiff collars, dance as long as they like to the music of this one-man orchestra.

Students may go to the village for their drama, but there's really no necessity for it. A group of fellow-students interested in the producing end of the business, stage the finest of current and classic scripts at frequent intervals, and the admission price is approximately the same as the cost of a good deep breath of mountain air.

5. Even Familiar Athletic Stunts Like This Are Different on Two Counts. First, Men and Girls Do Everything, Even Games, at College Together as a Matter of Course, Just as in a Normal Family. And Second, the Bar These Students Are Chinning Themselves Upon Is Made From Sections of Piping, and Was Put Up by the Students.

Finding the Right Vocation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The young man or woman about to leave school today to seek employment is faced with what appears at the start to be a dismal prospect. Poor business conditions, unemployment, uncertainty about the future attempt to limit every move to advance.

Much of the hold these fears have upon young people is occasioned by their ignorance as to what the business world is like, what jobs there are, and how to get them. Specific and practical information on the above questions is given in Harry Dexter Kitson's "How to Find the Right Vocation." (Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.50). This is a revision of a similar book published by Prof. Kitson in 1929.

A list of the more helpful chapters give some indication of the scope of the book. "Exploring the Occupations," "Lives of Great Men All Remind Us," "How to Get a Job," "Your Boss Is Rating You," "Keeping Books on Yourself." A useful bibliography follows each chapter.

The author takes care to expose many of the notions that have been held concerning jobs and peoples' abilities. One of these is implied in the question, "What Vocation Was I Cut Out For?" This suggests there is such a thing as occupational predestination. Not at all; no one should feel himself limited to one or even several opportunities to engage in work useful to others and profitable to himself.

The author sees the problem of vocational adjustment as a series of simple, intelligent acts. First, one must read in the literature of the field to learn of the wide variety of vocational opportunities that there are. The United States Census lists 20,000 separate occupational jobs. Surely this statement must bring encouragement to the young person who feels there is nothing for him to do. Second, one must discover one's own abilities and interests. Third, one matches his own abilities with the possibilities and thus secures happy placement. Professor Kitson warns that it may not be as easy a process as outlined, nor as speedy a one. But fundamentally it is as direct.

The next major step in finding one's work is to secure the necessary training. Helpful advice is given on this point. Then one is ready for the most thrilling of all, getting a job. No one is likely to want a person who is just "looking for a job." To quote Professor Kitson, "You had better not consider yourself looking for a job, but rather for an opportunity—an opening to future advancement where you can show that you are capable of rendering a high type of service." There follow suggestions about applying for an interview, about how to conduct oneself if granted one, and how to agree on a fair wage. This last is one of the points in the book which seems to us of questionable value. But in the main, the ideas are practical and useful.

Another feature in the book is that a chapter is given over to explaining and illustrating the tests by which business houses are likely to determine the abilities and interests of those who apply for work. Such knowledge is of great value in relieving an applicant of any uncertainty he might have about such tests.

Both to those seeking work for the first time and to those desiring to improve their present activities, this book should prove practical and interesting. J. L. H.

Denver Summer Institute Includes Playwriting

Original plays, monodramas, and original compositions for choral speaking and radio will be given special consideration and encouragement in the annual Laboratory in Drama and Playwriting during the afternoons of the Fourth Speech and Drama Institute to be held at the University of Denver this summer. Critics, writers, actors, technicians, and directors will discuss the problem involved in original work as related to their individual fields. Round table discussions will be held each afternoon under the direction of a competent critic. Typed manuscripts sent in before July 15 will be criticized by a nationally known drama authority. The best play will be read by a competent cast at the final session of the Institute.

Hobbies for Home Owners Who Like To Garden

Hobbies and Crafts For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you believe with Cowley that "The pleasantest work of human industry is the improvement of something which we can call our own," it has quite likely led you to gardening. And if you have followed that pleasant pastime very long you have no doubt arrived at the point where you realize that gardening is more than a mere diversion, but rather that it carries with it many an opportunity for self-improvement, and for a broadening of one's horizon.

A hobby to combine with gardening should have some point of contact which is not too far fetched. One could join it with astronomy, but the union would not be close enough to make the one of vital importance to the other. There are, however, plenty of avocations open to the rank and file of gardeners which fit into the horticulturist's scheme of things. There are too many, in fact, to be mentioned now, but it may be well to point out a few of more than average interest.

Garden Photography

If the gardener is interested in art for art's sake alone or his fancy turns to profit in that sphere, expert photographs of garden plants and well-done landscape effects offer a broad field of study and practice. It is possible, of course, to take pictures in other people's gardens. But for full expression why not grow the flower as nearly perfect as possible or create the desired landscape effect and then develop the art of photography to the point where one can compete with the better photographers of the day? All of which means work and study which should lead to definite growth, and perhaps to the turning of an avocation into a pleasant, profitable vocation.

Or why not combine gardening with stay-at-home traveling? Seeds from Asia, the Alps, Australia, the Rocky Mountains, or other faraway places can find a place in your garden. To succeed with them it is necessary to know the conditions under which they grew in their native state. A visit or two to the library will reveal an immense amount of information on the section of the world under consideration, and many weeks and perhaps months may be spent in fireside travel among the snow peaks, sunny valleys, bleak plateaus, or wooded beauty of some distant land.

Studying Birds And Insects

One seldom realizes the number of Nature's children that visit a garden until he seriously starts to study them. Rabbits, mice, shrews, and other small animals; toads, harmless snakes; many varieties of birds; together with bees and other insects,—all have an interesting story to tell. In fact few places better than a garden could be found for a comprehensive course in nature study

If you are interested in the handicrafts, the garden can use the products of many of them. The home craftsman can turn to stationary, not the kind so often seen, but that which fits into the picture he is trying to create. He may also use his talents in creating all sorts of tools and gadgets, and for making arbors, pools, and seats.

The combinations of hobbies with gardening seem endless; the benefits from a carefully arranged "course" are assured. C. W. W.

Second and Fourth Tuesdays

Summer Sessions Abroad

The booklet, Holiday Courses in Europe for 1939, has just been published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris—and may be secured from the Columbia University Press, New York City, at a cost of 50 cents. The Institute of International Education has available for distribution programs of many of these summer sessions.

—News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

And Speaking of Hobbies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

This being one of the two days per month on which the regular Hobbies and Crafts column appears, Miss B. B.'s word concerning her hobby of hand puppets is especially appropriate. Welcome, Miss B., and come again soon.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

England

Dear Chairman:

For a year or more I have read with interest and enjoyment the letters published each week in the Youth Round Table, and feel it is time I ceased to be a silent member, and contributed a few words to the meeting.

There have been so many interesting articles published recently in the Monitor, concerning various hobbies, that I feel I would like to write of my own pet hobby, in the hope it may interest you.

The theater has always been my great interest, but unfortunately I have never been able to take an active part in it. So I decided to invest in a theater of my own—a puppet one, and produce my own little plays, with my company of puppet-players to act them. The possibilities of the puppet show are unlimited. You are the proprietor, producer, stage manager, scenic designer, and playwright. You control the lighting and the curtains, and whenever you need a new member in your company, it is quite a simple job to design and make him.

The puppet show, as you may know, is one of the oldest forms of dramatic art in the world, and was practiced many thousands of years ago, in China, India, etc. Today it still flourishes in Europe, particularly in Italy and France. For some long time, puppetry was almost a forgotten art, here in England, but fortunately it has been revived and now many schools have their own puppet theaters, which are considered a great aid in modern education.

The type of puppet I use fits on to the hand like a glove, is simple to make and to manipulate, and is very effective. Indeed it is possible to invest these "little people" with convincing personalities; and it is always a great pleasure to give a show to one's friends, who seem to enjoy the little plays, as much as do the kiddies.

I should love to receive letters from anyone who cares to write to me, particularly those who share my enthusiasm for the puppet show.

With best wishes to members of the Round Table—long may it flourish, and continue to interest and enlighten us.

(Miss) B. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Personal Visits

Maryland

Dear Chairman:

Last week I had the happy experience of having a pen friend visit me for several days. A mutual pen friend in Washington joined us for a short time when we drove over there to see the cherry blossoms. I feel so indebted to the RT for many happy hours and satisfying friendships that I feel once again called on to thank you. I've been attending the meetings for several years, and although I now come as a guest, I still feel a deep interest and a deeper sense of appreciation. (Mrs.) K. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wants to Learn English

England

Dear Chairman:

I am a Swiss girl, and I should like to correspond with a girl from Boston or New York or another country, but only in the English languages.

I am 20 years old, I speak German and French, and now I learn English. I think an English correspondent will help me to learn English.

I am sorry because I cannot better write English. I am been six months in England, and when I came to England I spoke no word English.

I am glad, when you help me. I thank you very much.

(Miss) H. M. M.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss H. M. wishes for a special reason to learn English, and as we know that many of you would like to add a friend from Switzerland to your circle, we include her in our meeting today. Later, when you feel ready, Miss M., perhaps you will write us a letter that will contribute some thoughts of your own to a Round Table meeting, for we like to have each Round Tabler take active part. In the meanwhile, we are sure that letters will come winging in to this office to be forwarded to you, as they probably will also to the rest of you who are at the speakers' table today.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

D'Oyly Carte 'Yeomen of the Guard'—'Our Town' in New Hands

Jack Point Once More Has a 'Song to Sing O'

By L. A. Sloper

"The Yeomen of the Guard," which was presented last night at the Colonial Theater for the first time in the present engagement of the D'Oyly Carte Company, is not the most popular of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. The audience of last night, for example, although of respectable size, did not fill the house. Yet this audience was in the main exceptionally attentive and discriminatingly appreciative.

The size and the attitude of the assemblage were indicative of the place the "Yeomen" holds in the list of works by Gilbert and Sullivan. The admirers of this opera are perhaps not very numerous today, but they are perceptive. It is likely that posterity, which has the decision, will agree with them.

The "Yeomen" has qualities musical and dramatic which give it an advantage over its fellows. Dramatically, the exposition is clear, the development logical—and there is logic, even, or perhaps especially, in the topsy-turvy world. The action is rapid and well-knit; there are no dull moments. The music is of unending interest. Its melodic charm, rhythmic vitality, polyphonic complexity, harmonic color, and variety of invention win our constant admiration.

No doubt it was because of these virtues that its authors dared to open the opera so unconventionally with a meditative solo instead of a lively chorus, and to end it with a tragic note; dared, too, to weave throughout book and score the thread of pathos which marks it off from other operettas.

This unconventionality no doubt accounts for the relative lack of popularity of the "Yeomen." But in the end, I believe, it will bring it more lasting recognition.

Such performances as that of last evening will certainly hasten the day of its triumph. Everybody taking part in it, from Mr. Godfrey in the orchestra pit to the last member of the chorus, was in the spirit of the piece, and the work of them all was beautifully co-ordinated.

Martyn Greene's Jack Point was naturally the central point of interest. In this role Mr. Greene proves surprisingly that he is not only a subtle comedian and a brilliant dancer, but an emotional actor of ability. He sounds the tragic note early in the opera, and builds it gradually to the climax at the last curtain. He never forgets that he is a merryman, but the more serious theme is always underlying. His is an extraordinarily eloquent version of the laugh-clown-laugh motif.

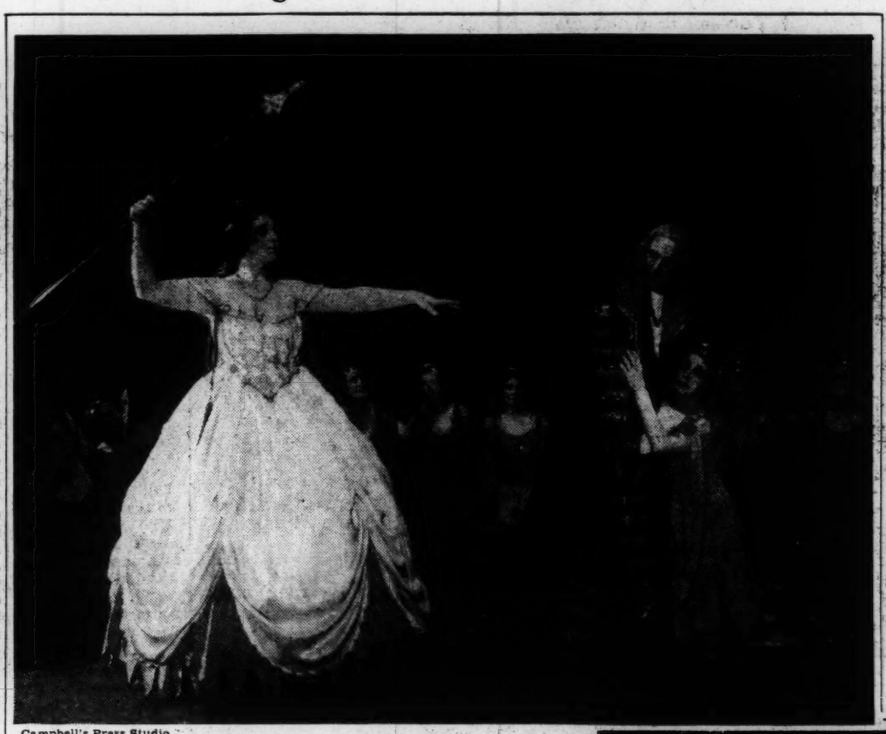
He has able collaboration. John Dean's Fairfax is a joy, with its mock heroics and its romantic undertone. Majorie Eyre's Phoebe is an irresistible minx, and Sydney Granville plays Wilfred Shadbolt with a low comedy that never becomes too low. Leslie Rands' Sir Richard and Darrell Fancourt's Sergeant Meryll are deftly done, and Evelyn Gardiner and Marjorie Abbott are in the picture as Dame Carruthers and Kate, respectively. The diction of all the players mentioned is lucid. Helen Roberts is a pleasing Elsie, but her enunciation is not clear, apparently because of her method of voice production.

The orchestra, although small, did justice to Sullivan's score under Mr. Godfrey's alert guidance. Costumes and setting were fresh, and agreeable to the eye.

'Yeomen of the Guard'

Colonial Theater — The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London presents "The Yeomen of the Guard," or "The Merryman and His Maid," libretto by W. S. Gilbert, music by Arthur Sullivan. Evening of April 24, 1939. The cast:

Sir Richard Cholmondeley
Colonel Fairfax ..... John Dean
Sergeant Meryll ..... Darrell Fancourt
Leonard Meryll ..... Tom Hancock
Jack Point ..... Martyn Green
Wilfred Shadbolt ..... Sydney Granville
First Yeoman ..... Leonard Osborn
Second Yeoman ..... Mansel Dyer
First Citizen ..... C. William Morgan
Second Citizen ..... William Sumner
Elsie Maynard ..... Helen Roberts
Phoebe Meryll ..... Marjorie Eyre
Dame Carruthers ..... Evelyn Gardiner
Kate ..... Margery Abbott



Campbell's Press Studio

Scene From the D'Oyly Carte 'Iolanthe'

Evelyn Gardiner as the Fairy Queen, Martyn Green as the Lord Chancellor, and Marjorie Eyre as Iolanthe in the production at the Colonial.

Thornton Wilder's Play With Dowling as Guide

By E. C. Sherburne

Impetus was given to the popular priced drama season at the Plymouth Theater by last evening's performance of "Our Town." The audience apparently surrendered to the spell of Thornton Wilder's well-wrought tale of the simple life at Grovers Corners, N. H., accepting to the full the bare-stage-theater-of-the-imagination method of its telling.

Mr. Wilder has luxuriated in his freedom from the time and space limitations of the usual sort of play, having a character speak lines to be heard or not heard by other characters on the stage according to what particular poetic illusion he wishes to project at the moment. The action cuts back from the day of the wedding to the courtship weeks earlier, just as a novelist ranges back and forth through time to suit his own ways of telling the story. Mr. Wilder even employs the time-persistence device out of which "Berkeley Square" was made, for one of the most touching incidents in "Our Town" shows Emily Webb, who has passed on, going back in time 14 years for a birthday visit to her mother, who is still without the advantage of the after-knowledge that is her daughter's.

Such a scene, like many others in this oddly agreeable play, can be accepted for its dramatic values, even while one may not be inclined to swallow all of Mr. Wilder's flights of fancy. He is merely exercising poetic license, and so long as he writes interestingly he is fulfilling his first duty as a dramatist. Again, his method does not defeat the spectator's imagination, for Mr. Wilder is aware that actuality cannot be represented — it can only be indicated. Omission of realistic details helps him in his presentations of reality. Best of all, Mr. Wilder writes dialogue that never becomes trite and wordy. He can use thoroughly well-worn situations with liveliness because he has seen everything through fresh eyes and ears.

Eddie Dowling matched the play's sincerity by a willingness to serve it instead of putting on a show of his own. As Stage Manager he set the scene with a dozen chairs, two tables, a couple of stepladders and a pair of flowered trellises "for those who must have some scenery." He had the air, throughout the play of thinking through each incident as he described its background in the life of the town. At the end he was recalled by an audience that was in no hurry to leave and then took occasion to compliment Miss Teresa Wright on her performance, in which he was roundly seconded by the audience. She has a glow that sets her apart. She brings to Emily, both as child and woman, a completeness of assimilation.

Seldom do you hear an audience applaud characters when making their exits, yet that happened several times last evening, marking the spectators' appreciation of the work of Miss Wright, Charles Wiley, Sr., as the village doctor, Walter Hill as the newspaper editor and others. Patricia Roe did a good child bit.

'Our Town'

Plymouth Theater—O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy present Eddie Dowling in "Our Town," a play by Thornton Wilder, staged by Wesley McKee. Two weeks beginning April 24. The cast:

Stage Manager ..... Eddie Dowling
Dr. Gibbs ..... Charles Wiley, Sr.
Joe Crowell ..... Raymond Roe
Howie Newsome ..... Eddie Redding
Mrs. Gibbs ..... Katharine Raht
Mrs. Webb ..... Alice Donaldson
George Gibbs ..... William Rorick
Rebecca Gibbs ..... Patricia Roe
Wally Webb ..... Charles Wiley, Jr.
Emily Webb ..... Teresa Wright
Professor Willard ..... Ralph Bunker
Mr. Webb ..... Walter Hill
Woman in the Balcony ..... Carrie Weller
Man in the Auditorium ..... William Short
Lady in the Box ..... Alida Stanley
Simon Stimson ..... Truman Gaige
Mrs. Soames ..... Carrie Weller
Constable Warren ..... Royal Stout
Si Crowell ..... Raymond Roe
First Baseball Player ..... Joh Farrington
Second Baseball Player ..... William Short
Sam Craig ..... Fred Sherman
Joe Stoddard ..... John Farrell
Assistant Stage Manager ..... William Short
Assistant Stage Manager ..... Joh Farrington

Bach Cantatas on Radio

Behind the Microphone

Over WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System Sunday nights, music lovers are being treated to an ambitious enterprise—what is said to be the first presentation in their proper order outside of Leipzig of the Bach cantatas. (MBS-WOR, 7.)

Written in the early eighteenth century by Johann Sebastian Bach, these cantatas—some 200 in number—were designed for each Sunday in the Lutheran church year, being presented during Bach's lifetime on alternate Sundays in the Thomaskirche and the Nikolaikirche at Leipzig, where Bach served as cantor. Following Bach's passing, the cantatas were gradually forgotten except by scholars and the librarians of the two Leipzig churches.

With the recent revival of interest in Bach, however, the cantatas once again came to light, partly through the efforts of Alfred Wallenstein, musical director of WOR, and his research associate, Dr. J. M. Coopersmith, director of that station's music library.

Dr. Coopersmith, who several years ago received a Ph. D. in music at Harvard University, had originally thought of the Bach series while doing musical research work in Europe. In collecting unpublished material of German composers, he felt that the outside world was overlooking some of Bach's finest compositions, and he determined to collect and prepare them for presentation in the order for which Bach had written them.

To do this, though, required much work and study. First, it was necessary to obtain photostatic copies of the authentic scores as compiled by the Bach-Gesellschaft, a society of German scholars which functioned between 1850 and 1900 and whose purpose was to provide an authentic edition of Bach's many manuscripts. Secondly, the orchestral parts and the chorus parts had to be extracted. Thirdly, a list had to be made of the Church Sundays of the year and the proper cantatas had to be assigned to them; and finally, research had to be undertaken for the factual information necessary for the continuity—the dates of the compositions, the musical and textual sources from which Bach derived material, and the instruments which were used by Bach but which no longer exist, such as the tromba da tirarsi and the oboe d'amore.

Still used as part of the church service in the Thomaskirche, the church cantata of Bach was usually written for four solo voices, a chorus and an orchestra. The textual narration was effected through the medium of the Recitativo, a free form of musical declamation which punctuated the more formal musical elements appearing in the arias. Both the Recitativo and the aria were carried over into the church cantata from the secular cantata and opera. Usually the church cantata began with an extended chorus and closed with a chorale, the latter being the fundamental source for the greater part of Bach's compositions. The chorale to eighteenth century Germany, incidentally, was the popular music of the day.

Dr. Coopersmith's research and preparation took several years, but today, according to him, the results are well worth while. Heard every Sunday night over WOR from 7 to 7:30, under Mr. Wallenstein's direction, the cantatas are enjoying great popularity.

'Wuthering Heights' To Open Wednesday

Through a change in booking, the film version of "Wuthering Heights" will open Wednesday at the State and Orpheum instead of Thursday.

"Dark Victory," Bette Davis' film, will continue at the Metropolitan for another week. It will be succeeded on May 4 by C. B. DeMille's production, "Union Pacific."

Fred Astaire's and Ginger Rogers' film, "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," is holding over at the Keith Memorial, but beginning Wednesday there will be a new second feature, "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. The Castle picture will be followed, when its run is ended, by "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young.

Plays in Prospect

Gilbert and Sullivan—The D'Oyly Carte Company of London at the Colonial Theater, continuing their engagement with the following repertory:

Week of May 1—Monday, "Gondoliers"; Tuesday, "Yeomen of the Guard"; Wednesday afternoon and evening, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance"; Thursday, "Iolanthe"; Friday, "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore"; Saturday afternoon and evening, "Mikado."

Week of May 8—Monday, "Iolanthe"; Tuesday, "Mikado"; Wednesday afternoon and evening, "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore"; Thursday, "Patience"; Friday, "Gondoliers"; Saturday afternoon and evening, "Yeomen of the Guard."

Frank Fay's Show—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, May 1. Vaudeville of the "deluxe" pattern, with a bill including Elsie Janis, Eva Le Gallienne, Smith & Dale, Chester Hale Girls, Aunt Jemima, Glenn Pope, Johnny Barnes, Pedro & Louis, Fred Hildebrand, Flo Mayo, Richard Waring, Rose Kessner, and the Debutantes. Mr. Fay will act as master of ceremonies.

Lucy Stone—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, May 9. Federal Theater production of Maud Wood Park's play, based on Alice Stone Blackwell's story of her distinguished mother.

The Streets of Paris—Revue at the Shubert, beginning Monday, May 22, in preparation for New York. The cast will include: Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Jean Sablon, Abbott & Costello, Johnny Burke, Gloria Gilbert, Dr. Hoffman, and Ward & Van.

Duet From the Mikado

John Dudley as Nanki-Poo and Viola Wilson as Yum-Yum in the Gilbert and Sullivan revels at the Colonial.

Pictures at Federal Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

The Federal Art Gallery continues its policy of showing works of small groups of artists. Currently there are to be seen oils by Elliot Orr and Alexis Arapoff, and water colors by Donald Greason. All three are accomplished members of the WPA. The exhibition is one of the finest to date.

Is it coincidence that all of the trio are partial to the romantic mood, to a poetic representation of any theme which may interest them for the moment? Elliot Orr, for example, enshrouds his theme, whether it is an abandoned boat, tenements, the kitchen table, or a vase of flowers, in a mystical darkness. His subjects emerge from darkness, taking on form and texture in bright colors and accents. The nocturnal atmosphere is not unusual, for he has a prototype in an American romantic, Albert Ryder. Painters in the aftermath of Impressionism have sought to escape from bright and pure color. It is a natural antithesis. Mr. Orr is sensitive to surface, and evinces a penetrating quality of atmosphere. Like many of his contemporaries, he is experimenting with texture, trying out all sorts of effects of smoothness and roughness that will be pleasing to the eye.

Alexis Arapoff invariably provides an exhilarating note to an exhibition. Even when there is one canvas by him, it seems a joyous lyrical tune. He paints brightly, freely, spontaneously. For us, he is happiest when he adheres to firmer form and stronger organization of details. Even freedom in the art of paint requires a discipline, of a more subtle variety. All the pictures portray flowers, many flowers, blossoming and fragrant. Mr. Arapoff manages to tell eloquently how he feels about these lovely blooms.

Donald Greason has been showing his talents as draftsman and oil painter in a rather comprehensive exhibition on view in Symphony Hall. In the WPA Gallery there are to be seen water colors. He is a painter who seeks to express a mobile and vibrant imagery. He has a peculiar feeling for water color, which is more like that of French—than New England aquarellists. We are reminded of Segonzac in woodland scenes, in which the shapes of trees are indicated with pen and ink, and color areas tinged with fluid pigment. There is that peculiar essence of flow and transparency which we always seek in water color. There are views of the North Shore. It seems that Mr. Greason would benefit by painting such themes more by trying to use fewer strokes, and by limiting the masses of detail. Greater succinctness would strengthen his compositions.

All three exhibitors at the Federal Gallery display personal independence, freedom from triteness, and a will to fuller and more forceful expression, in the medium and manner of their choice.

B. U. Women to Sponsor 'Lucy Stone' Premiere

The first performance of Maud Wood Parker's play, "Lucy Stone," at the Copley Theater on May 9, will be sponsored by the Boston University Women's Council in honor of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Proceeds will be for the benefit of the scholarship fund for Chinese women students in the Boston University College of Liberal Arts.

In New Capra Film

Thomas Mitchell has been given one of the character parts in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," new production by Frank Capra. Jean Arthur and James Stewart have the romantic leads, and others in the cast include Edward Arnold, Guy Kibbee, Claude Rains, Eugene Pallette, and Beulah Bondi.

Movie on Japan At South Station

"Japan, Master of the Orient," the newest March of Time, is a feature of the current program at the South Station Short Subject Theater. The various aspects of Japanese occupation of China and supervision in Manchukuo are shown in incidents filled with action, with comment that keeps everything in relation to the way people of Japan live under the present war economy.

One of the handsomest of the Fitzpatrick Color-tours is "Ancient Egypt," with its views of relics of ancient regimes, and pictures of the ways of the people today. Championship diving, as exemplified in slow motion by Marjorie Gestring and Ruth Jump, is another high spot in the performance, judging from the appreciative exclamations of the onlookers. "The Master's Touch" is another color novelty, absorbing in its discussion of the painting methods of great artists and ingenious in its playing up of small portions of their paintings as incidental illustrations of the story told.

"Pilot Boat" describes the work of the men who take ocean liners in and out of New York Harbor, and Walt Disney's "Farmyard Symphony" provides further color with comedy garnishment. Other items on the long program include Lew Lehr's comment upon wrestlers, a Floyd Gibbons adventure film, an Andy Clyde Comedy, several musical turns, and a large variety of newsreels.

German Authority For Museum Staff

On May 1 Dr. Georg Swarzenski will undertake duties as Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art in the Museum of Fine Arts. He had been director general of all city museums of Frankfort since 1928, and had taken a special interest in the Staedel Art Institute of which he was director. His special field of interest is medieval manuscript and medieval sculpture.

The addition of Dr. Swarzenski to the Museum staff marks an event, for never has the medieval field been given its due attention. Dr. Swarzenski will help to enlarge the collection of art of the Middle Ages, and will also weed out such examples as are questioned.

D. A.

Ralph Lawton at the Piano

Ralph Lawton, pianist, played the following music last night in Jordan Hall: Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor for Organ, transcribed by Busoni; Beethoven, Rondo Op. 51, No. 2; Brahms, Intermezzo Op. 76, No 3; Mendelssohn, Variations seriéuses; Chopin, Chant Polonais, arranged by Liszt, Nocturne Op. 62, No. 2, Valse and Étude Op. 10, No. 7; Scriabine, Vers la flamme; Debussy, Pour les sonorités opposées; Glazounov, La Nuit; Sapellnikoff, Steckenpferd.

Mr. Lawton at his previous appearance in Jordan Hall in December, 1937, revealed himself as a sound musician, possessing an apparent understanding of the works he played. At that time, however, one noted a tendency to formalism which rather overshadowed the more sensitive approaches to the various moods suggested by the music. Mr. Lawton's performance last night again seemed too strongly upon the intellectual side.

Technical slips marred the opening measures of the Toccata by Bach; and although Mr. Lawton gave a sonorous reading of the work, we are not convinced that it should be brought forward as a piece for pianoforte, considering the enormous amount of Bach literature for that instrument seldom heard and very much worthwhile.

The Brahms Intermezzo was well played but performance of the Mendelssohn item seems to have gained nothing since Mr. Lawton played it here in 1937. The Chopin Étude was technically clean and brilliantly performed but in the remainder of the program the pianist too often marred his performance by errors in judging distance. Although this fault was not so much in evidence in the Debussy, one felt that the pianist took liberties with tempi which dulled the import of the piece. This work must be deftly turned, otherwise it becomes merely an exercise in dissonance. Mr. Lawton has not yet acquired the lightness of touch necessary to such a work. A responsive audience gave Mr. Lawton a cordial reception.

G. M. S.

Joan Bennett Assigned

Joan Bennett has been assigned to play the chief feminine part in Walter Wanger's production of "House Across the Bay." The film will be based on an original story by Myles Connolly.

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STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
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Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
MATINEE WED., THUR. and SAT.—55c to $3.30

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Fri. Eve. ... "TRIAL BY JURY" & "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
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The Home Forum

An Anniversary With Leonardo

LEONARDO AND I met exactly ten years ago today—on the first of April. Does that make it a wooden or a tin celebration? Not tin, I hope; tin suggests noise.

Leonardo is all music, and I wanted to be at least part music. That was what brought us together. It may have been a rash and ill-advised wish on my part; and, I may add, quite unadvised also, for no friend had been taken into confidence. Well, no, that is not altogether true. I must give credit to Jacq T. When I said casually to her, "I think I'll take up the violin, just for fun," didn't she promptly answer, "Why not? There's no harm in *trying*."

We were riding home on a commutation train one late summer afternoon, shelling peas, as it happened. Jacq had noticed the paper bags on my lap and, on learning that one of them held new peas destined for supper, had suggested that we shell them then and there, to conserve daylight later on; so we had been shelling from Manchester to Gloucester. At her encouraging remark, I almost threw the shelled peas out of the open window, instead of the pods.

After Jacq's encouragement, I watched the papers for offers of violins for sale, and in the course of several months three promising calls to action appeared. Hopefully, I answered them. The first introduced me to a very dark, business-like fiddle, a real professional music-maker, for many years the constant companion of a second violin of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Naturally, such an advanced instrument's services were highly valued; indeed, my pocketbook and the Symphony violin's manager could come to no terms.

The next advertisement increased my knowledge of violins, and also of their purchase value, as gauged by those who have played and loved them. For here were two admirable instruments, beautiful in tone, exquisitely kept, almost too elegant for an amateur. Much too precious, also, for the amateur's means.

A visit to a music-dealer's, with an opportunity to try out several instruments that fell within my price range, proved beyond doubt that ear, eye, and purse had held no conference on what they might consider a possibility satisfactory to all.

Then came Leonardo. I found him in Cambridge with the mother of a former Harvard orchestra member. We took to each other immediately. (I didn't notice the date at the time!) He was just right in every way—in color, in shape, in age (he was born about the same time as the U. S. A.). There was a certain ruggedness about him, yet he had decided grace. There were a few dents here and there, just enough to show that he had knocked about a bit. He didn't look too exquisite to touch; on the other hand, he had plenty of dignity, and a profile beyond reproach. At the time he had only two strings, but what music they made in my already-charmed ears, even though as yet I didn't know how to hold a bow properly!

So Leonardo became mine. And he became Leonardo: a syllable for each string. As soon as he had a complete set, he sang his name to me, just as Robert of Lincoln or Bob White might do.

Today we shall celebrate with a few of our favorites, such as the *Country Dance* of William Boyce, and Bach's Air for the G-string—we call it that, because our book does, and the book surely knows. And we'll close with an Auld Lang Syne: that will be for Jacq.

They've been ten years of harmony for Leonardo and me—let the neighbors say what they may!

H. M. J.

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

APPROACHING STORM: *A Painting by Eugène Boudin*

BOUDIN, A FRENCH PAINTER who lived from 1824 to 1898, strove from early boyhood to the end of his life to paint the sea, the sky, and all the intimate moods of the seashore as he thought they should be painted. So earnest was he in his unremitting labor, so high were his ideals, that he was seldom pleased with anything he did. His diaries reveal that he felt he was always a long distance from achievement, though he had the steadying feeling that he was sincere and untiring. He lived at a time when French art was of the romantic variety, when one's everyday surroundings came in for little attention; so it was only natural that for many years the commonplace subject matter of his work prevented it from getting wide acceptance. Gradually, however, people realized that there was a breath of fresh air in all his work; that the grays and blues of the Norman seacoast were reflected on his canvases in all their pearly beauty; that his painting was as sincere as it was unpretentious, wholly free from sham. So his days of great want receded.

Boudin came of humble folk. His father was a sailor; and the love of the sea was always in little Eugène, though he never sailed further than to Rouen, as cabin boy on his father's sloop. He worked as clerk in a stationery shop and sold colors to the artists who found his native town of Honfleur picturesque. Finally the desire was so strong that he taught himself to paint. Famous artists from Paris, who visited the Norman town, saw his work and liked it and encouraged him to continue, often giving sage counsel. Among them was Troyon, renowned for his landscape and animal pictures. Incidentally Boudin was perhaps the first to encourage Claude Monet, the great Impressionist, to become a painter. His friends, the artists, were of all sorts of different schools and artistic theories; and yet he seemed to be beloved of them all, a simple man devoted to his painting, but with his own individual style.

As a rule, Boudin's canvases, generally small, show a great deal of sky and considerable foreground, producing the effect of much space and distance. His early pictures minimized human figures; for he was interested mostly in harbors, boats, water, and sky. But the fashionable world came to the watering places of Normandy, and in the early sixties (this picture was painted in 1864) he did a number of pictures and sketches of brilliantly clad ladies and gentlemen grouped around the bathing machines—bathhouses on wheels, which could be run down into the water.

There is nothing very alluring about a bathing machine: it is as simple a shed as can be put together; but here Boudin has placed them as a skillful stage designer would, to accent a grouping, to catch a needed high light, or to keep one's gaze from wandering out of the picture. Against these simple shapes are the animated people, their stiff garments blown by the wind which flutters the flag and brings the clouds across the darkening sky. In the foreground, the cold sunshine still lingers, but there is little warmth of color in the picture except for a few red accents in the clothing. It is a symphony of grays giving a mood of nature; and that, accomplished by various means, was Boudin's sole objective.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Sea Edge

We left the spruces and at last we found
The sea, a silver music far below,
And one gull flying, black upon the ground
Its shadow fled that in the air was low
And white and plumy, so we heard at last
The ebbing tide turn inward and the long
Tread of its sandals in the music cast
Against the ear, soft as a small shell's song.

So by the tide's edge did we lean to snare
Those tiny pools of color ere the sea
Creep up to meet them dim and sleeping there.
We listened, waited and you said to me:
This is a music half of air and light
Caught between daylight and the velvet night.

HAROLD VINAL

Folk Songs Are Like Wild Flowers

THOUGH GERMAN PROFESSIONAL musicians did not contribute much to the advancement of their art in the fourteenth century, the German people at large accomplished through their folk songs something that retained great importance for German music for centuries to come. Folk song is not a product of professional art, the work of individual composers, like the songs of the minstrels and troubadours. Nobody knows where it originated or who began it, but everywhere the people sang it, one person learning a song from another—words as well as music, for music and poetry were inseparable. . . . This characteristic and beautiful folk song, which later becomes the basis for German art music, reveals the best and most lovable traits of the German people in a manner that, though primitive, is unsurpassable for emotional depth, youthful freshness, sturdiness, and melodic beauty. In his *Deutsches Leben im Volkslied*, a classic work, Rochus von Liliencron, one of the most cultivated German scholars of the last century, has described German life in the fourteenth century, and has shown how it is reflected in folk songs. They are not highly refined aesthetically; they do not show the hand of a scholarly poet; they are rather like wild flowers, growing in the fields and meadows, in the German forests, on high mountains, in valleys, on the banks of rivers. But it is not only nature and the German landscape that come alive in them: the German people also appear in their daily labor as peasants, artisans, tradesmen, soldiers, knights, magistrates, and princes. All classes of German society, high and low, men and women, old and young, honest men and rascals, in cities and in villages, have acting parts in these songs.—From "Music, History, and Ideas," by HUGO LEICHTENTRITT. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Exploring the Roots of Oxford

I HAD DECIDED before reaching Oxford to see the sights of the "sweet city with her dreaming spires" in chronological order so far as it was possible to do so. Accordingly, on the morning of my arrival I left my lodgings at the Anchor and Dolphin and found my way through Salter's boatyard at Folly Bridge to the river edge of Christ Church Meadow. It was the beginning of Eights Week. Excited students and their guests crowded about the College Barges and my own interest in the coming races added to my difficulty in turning time back to a day in the year 727.

Some time in that year, according to quite believable legend, Frideswide, daughter of Didan, an under-king of Mercia, founded a nunnery on the spot where Christ Church Cathedral now stands. . . . Someone may have described to her this lonely meadow on the Thames. She visited the spot and found it to her liking. Walking away from the river across the rising ground which is now Christ Church Meadow, she selected for the site of her nunnery a gravel bank high enough above the stream to be safe from spring floods, near the edge of a forest of trees marching down from the nearby hills.

I followed St. Frideswide along New Walk across Christ Meadow and then, of necessity, turned left on Broad Walk to St. Aldate's Street and up St. Aldate's to Tom Tower and the entrance to Christ Church College. Closing my eyes as well as I could to the beauty that surrounded me I walked across Tom Quad to Christ Church Cathedral. . . .

Leaving the Cathedral I returned to St. Aldate's Street and turned left toward my starting point at Folly Bridge. St. Aldate's was once called Fish Street. Before that it was Southgate Street and probably had its origin in a track or road leading to a ford over the Thames near the present site of Folly Bridge. Saxon chroniclers first mention Oxford about the year 912, indicating that the ford and the town were established at that time. *Domesday Book* spells the name Oxeneford and there is good reason to believe that the ford was given its name because it was safe for oxen, not for smaller animals, and that the city derived its name from that of the ford. . . .

The single tower that remains of Oxford Castle is the oldest building in Oxford and the Mound at its base is more ancient still. The Mound was built during Saxon times, almost certainly before 912, for defense against the Danes. . . .

I walked on down New Road, turned left into Park Street and descended a flight of steps into Fisher Row, which is not a street at all but an old mill-stream bordered by a narrow stone walk and a row of picturesque cottages. There ahead of me was one of the most picturesque views in lovely Oxford—the stream of gently flowing water, the narrow walk, the little cottages with many dormer windows and chimneys and, rising above them all, the last lone tower of Oxford Castle, the ugly buildings at its base hidden by a clump of friendly trees, its great square top basking in the morning sunlight as it has done through the sunny mornings of nearly nine hundred English Junes.—From "Voyaging Down the Thames," by CLYDE EDDY. (New York: Stokes.)

That Swift Delight Which Is Venice

I WISH I could convey to you something of the joy that one gets out of merely being alive in Venice—that swift delight so different from the gracious leisure of Rome. As I write these lines I can look out over the narrow slope of an intervening roof and watch the May sunlight shatter into silver dust upon the riffled surface of the Grand Canal. To-night I shall lean there with my elbows on the window-sill and watch the dusk settle like a great gray bird over the city—in the west a dull sky streaked with flame—while gondolas, those silent and mysterious dolphins of Venetian water, come and go darkly, with a soft splash of oars.

Yesterday I did the most ordinary of things. I walked from the railway station to San Marco's, had tea at Florian's, and came home in a gondola. It is a thing that all tourists have done, a thing that I myself have done many times in the last fortnight, and shall, I hope, do many times again before I say good-by, once more, to this enchanting city. And yet, here in Venice, even this little promenade took on, somehow, the gay quality of an adventure. For could I not wander along narrow streets, bright with all the color of the early Venetian summer, without having to fear that a wheel was about to descend upon me? . . . And could I not, as I did, climb up the steps of some little high-arched marble bridge, glance down between dark walls to the polished mirror of the Grand Canal (striped mooring-poles and the steps of a great palace rising sheer out of the sea: a gondola stealing by with the light grace of a sea-bird) and hear no sound except the soft slur of Venetian voices? Or pause at the Rialto—there are still shops here, and gay silks and the warm, ripe smell of fruit; it is not difficult to imagine Bassanio saying to his friend:

"In Belmont is a lady richly left—" . . .

By the side of the Grand Canal, all the other great streets of the world seem completely prosaic and completely ordinary. Like the stem of an enormous water-lily, this shining avenue winds its way through Venice, taking root in the commercial district near the railway station, curving for two long miles under bridges and between exquisite old palaces of discolored marble, flowering, at length, into the still spaciousness of the great lagoon. Scarcely a building in these two miles that is not either an historical landmark or an architectural *chef d'oeuvre*. Half of the great builders of the North (Buon, Sansovina, Sammicheli, Lombardo, Langhena, etc.) devoted their genius to the beautification of this single street. Half, it would seem, of the great creative artists of the last century—Byron, Shelley, Browning, Wagner among them, at one time or another, came here to live in these *palazzi* and feast their souls on the unending beauty, the unending poetry of Venice.—From "Come With Me Through Italy," by FRANK SCHOONMAKER. (New York: McBride.)

In the Rhone Valley

After the rain
the poplars keep
the sound of raining
in their leaves
with a silver shiver.
Against the light
the poplars lean
until their shadows
tip and flow
into the sunny river.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Poe's Gift to Poetry

REPETITION IS OF the very essence of rhythm and harmony. It is not an eddy in the current; it is the current itself deepened and less obstructed. It is not something added from without; it is an enlargement and enrichment from within. All rhythm is repetition. In poetry there is first the recurrence of definitely numbered and definitely ordered feet, then of lines, then of terminal or interior rhymes, till the stanza, a symphony of antiphonal repetitions, emerges complete. Then the march begins, stanza following stanza, line-length playing to line-length, rhyme answering to rhyme, and perhaps a terminal refrain summarizing and projecting the melody of the whole. But to Poe's ear this was not enough. He diffused other repetitions through his stanzas, and these repetitions not only made each stanza a more musical unit in itself but linked stanza to stanza in an unbroken strain of marching music unheard till then but heard continuously since then.—From "Edgar Allan Poe," by C. A. SMITH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

God's Likeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN IN GOD'S likeness, spiritual, perfect, immortal, is never separated from God, good. The belief in separation from God results from a false concept of man as material. This false sense of man, as subject to imperfection, hatred, fear, deformity, disease, is wholly unlike the real man.

Christian Science brings to light the truth of being. It reveals God as infinite divine Mind, knowing no opposite, and the real man as wholly spiritual and Godlike. The real man cannot be separated from God, since God is infinite.

The belief that man can be separated from God originates in mortal mind. This false concept Jesus described as a liar and the father of the lie. It was because Jesus saw this so clearly that he was able to perform such quick healings. He knew that a lie cannot enter God's kingdom to mar His likeness. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 138), "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built." Jesus' pure vision and unselfed love made him a transparency for Truth, the result being that the dark shadows of false material sense melted away. Since God, Spirit, is creator, the offspring of Spirit is spiritual and eternally perfect, in the likeness of the Father.

Through Christian Science many people are being led to study the Bible for guidance and enlightenment. They are gleaning therefrom something of the truths of spiritual reality, which show the unreality of matter, and in consequence they no longer ascribe power to the false beliefs of supposititious mortal mind. They are praying that they may bear more faithful witness to the truth of being, in their daily living and in contact with their fellow men. In the Bible we read (I Thessalonians 5:5), "Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness."

When a light is brought into a darkened room, how quickly the weird shapes which may have seemed real, and perhaps even terrifying, disappear! As the light of spiritual understanding illumines human consciousness, the false pictures of the carnal mind are displaced, and God's likeness is revealed.

In the pure light of Truth matter disappears. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 280): "In the infinitude of Mind, matter must be unknown. Symbols and elements of discord and decay are not products of the infinite, perfect, and eternal *All*. From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come."

Referring to the Christ, Truth, John said (1:9), "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. As the light of Truth enters human consciousness, thought turns naturally from evil to good, from matter to Spirit, from sickness to health, and from fear to absolute trust in God's goodness and love. In the dawning light of unfolding Truth the threats and suggestions of evil cease to alarm; for all the effects of ignorance and false material teaching must eventually be reduced to their native nothingness.

Christian Science teaches the necessity and the power of prayer; for to pray is to commune with God; and to commune with Him is to gain a better understanding of what He really is, and of man in His likeness, until finally the unreal, material concept gives way to the eternal facts of harmonious being. Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of prayer, writes (No and Yes, p. 39): "It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power. It shows us more clearly than we saw before, what we already have and are; and most of all, it shows us what God is. Advancing in this light, we reflect it; and this light reveals the pure Mind-pictures, in silent prayer, even as photography grasps the solar light to portray the face of pleasant thought."

Through pure, consecrated, unselfish thinking, we reflect the light of Truth, and rise above the evidences of lying, material sense. When the veil of matter is destroyed by Truth, and man, as God's likeness, is revealed, we shall prove the truth of Paul's words (I Corinthians 13:12), "Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Gottes Gleichnis

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER MENSCH IN Gottes Gleichnis, der geistig, vollkommen, unsterblich ist, ist nie von Gott, dem Guten, getrennt. Der Glaube an Trennung von Gott ist die Folge des falschen Begriffs vom Menschen als materiell. Dieser falsche Sinn des Menschen als der Unvollkommenheit, dem Haß, der Furcht, der Entstellung, der Krankheit unterworfen, ist dem wirklichen Menschen gänzlich ungleich.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt die Wahrheit des Seins ans Licht. Sie enthüllt Gott als das unendliche göttliche Gemüt, das kein Gegenteil kennt, und den wirklichen Menschen als gänzlich geistig und gottgleich. Der wirkliche Mensch kann nicht von Gott getrennt werden, da Gott unendlich ist.

Der Glaube, daß der Mensch von Gott getrennt werden könne, entspringt dem sterblichen Gemüt. Diesen falschen Begriff nannte Jesus einen Lügner und den Vater der Lüge. Weil Jesus dies so klar sah, konnte er so schnelle Heilungen vollbringen. Er wußte, daß eine Lüge keinen Zutritt zum Reich Gottes hat und Sein Gleichnis nicht entstellen kann. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 138): „Die Allerhabenheit des Geistes war die Grundlage, auf die Jesus baute". Jesu reine Erkenntnis und selbstlose Liebe machten ihn zur Transparenz für die Wahrheit, und das Ergebnis war, daß die finsteren Schatten des falschen materiellen Sinnes vergingen. Da Gott, der Geist, der Schöpfer ist, ist der Sprößling des Geistes geistig und ewig vollkommen, ist im Gleichnis des Vaters.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft werden viele Menschen veranlaßt, in der Bibel Führung und Erleuchtung zu suchen. Dadurch erfahren sie etwas von den Wahrheiten der geistigen Wirklichkeit, die die Unwirklichkeit der Materie zeigen, und infolgedessen schreiben sie den falschen Annahmen des vermeintlichen sterblichen Gemüts keine Macht mehr zu. Sie beten, daß sie in ihrem täglichen Leben und im Verkehr mit ihren Mitmenschen treuere Zeugen für die Wahrheit des Seins sein mögen. In der Bibel lesen wir (1. Thess. 5, 5): „Ihr seid allzumal Kinder des Lichtes und Kinder des Tages; wir sind nicht von der Nacht noch von der Finsternis".

Wenn ein Licht in ein finsteres Zimmer gebracht wird, wie schnell darin die geisterhaften Gestalten verschwinden, die für wirklich gehalten worden sind und vielleicht sogar erschreckend geschienen haben mögen! Wenn das Licht geistigen Verständnisses das menschliche Bewußtsein erleuchtet, werden die falschen Bilder des fleischlichen Sinnes verdrängt, und Gottes Gleichnis wird enthüllt.

In dem reinen Lichte der Wahrheit verschwindet die Materie. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 280): „In der Unendlichkeit des Gemüts muß die Materie unbekannt sein. Symbole und Elemente der Disharmonie und des Verfalls sind nicht Erzeugnisse des unendlichen, vollkommenen und ewigen All. Aus Liebe und aus dem Licht und der Harmonie, welche die Wohnstätte des Geistes sind, können nur Widerspiegelungen des Guten kommen"

Von dem Christus, der Wahrheit, sagte Johannes (Kap. 1, 9): „Das war das wahrhaftige Licht, welches alle Menschen erleuchtet, die in diese Welt kommen". Wenn das Licht der Wahrheit in das menschliche Bewußtsein kommt, wendet sich das Denken unwillkürlich vom Bösen zum Gutem, von der Materie zum Geist, von der Krankheit zur Gesundheit, und von der Furcht zum unbedingten Verlaß auf Gottes Güte und Liebe. In dem dämmernden Lichte der sich entfaltenden Wahrheit hören die beunruhigenden Drohungen und Einflüsterungen des Bösen auf; denn alle Wirkungen der Unwissenheit und falscher materieller Lehre müssen schließlich auf ihr ursprüngliches Nichts zurückgeführt werden.

Die Christliche Wisseenschaft lehrt die Notwendigkeit und die Macht des Gebets; denn beten heißt mit Gott in Gemeinschaft sein; und mit Ihm in Gemeinschaft sein heißt besser verstehen, was Er wirklich ist und was der Mensch in Seinem Gleichnis ist, bis der unwirkliche, materielle Begriff schließlich den ewigen Tatsachen des harmonischen Seins weicht. Mrs. Eddy schreibt vom Gebet (Nein und Ja, S. 39): „Es macht neue und wissenschaftliche Entdeckungen von Gott, von Seiner Güte und Kraft. Es zeigt uns klarer, als wir zuvor erkannten, was wir schon haben und sind; und vor allem zeigt es uns, was Gott ist. Indem wir in diesem Lichte wandeln, spiegeln wir es wider; und dieses Licht offenbart im stillen Gebet die reinen Gemüts-Bilder genau so, wie die Photographie das Sonnenlicht auffängt, um das Antlitz eines lieblichen Gedankens im Bilde festzuhalten"

Durch reines, geheiligtes, selbstloses Denken spiegeln wir das Licht der Wahrheit wider und erheben uns über den Augenschein des lügenden materiellen Sinnes. Wenn der Schleier der Materie durch die Wahrheit vernichtet und der Mensch als Gottes Gleichnis enthüllt ist, werden wir die Wahrheit der Worte des Apostels Paulus beweisen (1. Kor. 13, 12): „Wir sehen jetzt durch einen Spiegel in einem dunkeln Wort; dann aber von Angesicht zu Angesicht".

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 22-23 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1939

Exit Kerosene: Vermont Town Is Electrified

First REA project in the State to revolutionize activities of residents in large farming area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Lowell, Vermont, will have sound pictures for the first time on Saturday, May 6.

That is Washington news because it marks the start of the first rural electrification project in Vermont and the second in all New England. It will mean that farms and barns that have been using kerosene lamps will now have mazdas.

Hitherto Lowell has depended on gasoline engines and muscle to do its chores. Now it is going to get electric gadgets. There will be electric refrigerators in the kitchens. The old hanging Rochester lamps in the sitting rooms will be replaced by torchieres. Out in the mows the farmers will for the first time see the dark places. The live stock are going to be surprised. The wives around Lowell won't have to pump or carry water any more. The motion picture show, which the Government is putting on for the event, is symbolic of the change. Gov. George D. Aiken will throw the switch, making electricity available at cost over their own co-operatively owned line to 120 or so rural residents of Orleans and Lamoille Counties. Homes are already wired to receive the current.

Festivities Planned

Festivities will start at Eden Mills, Vt. Participants will gather at the co-operative's office. Everybody will drive over from there to the sub-station, three miles away, where the switch will be thrown. Then things shift to Lowell. Electrical supply dealers from outside are putting on an appliance show: radios, and sewing machines, and electric clocks, and plugged radios, and pumps, and maybe electric razors. Lowell will be up with the times. The waffle irons that have looked out wistfully all these years from mail order catalogues will have a new meaning.

At noon a box lunch is planned. For the afternoon Governor Aiken, who has something of a reputation as a homespun Yankee with liberal ideas, will speak, along with a REA representative and distinguished guests. The evening motion picture show, staged by the Government and an electrical manufacturing concern, will top off the day.

Three Villages

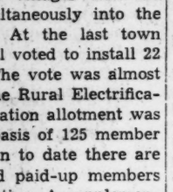
Lowell, Eden, and Eden Mills are the three villages that are plunging simultaneously into the electrical era. At the last town meeting Lowell voted to install 22 street lights. The vote was almost unanimous. The Rural Electrification Administration allotment was made on the basis of 125 member users and down to date there are 155 signed and paid-up members of the first section. A supplementary allotment will take the current on into Chittenden and Franklin Counties. To date, allotments total $142,000, on the unpaid balance of which the co-operative pays interest of 2.73 per cent, with amortization over 25 years.

That means Lowell and Eden won't have any more lamp chimneys to clean. Work started last November and most of the holes were dug before heavy frost, but they had to dig through three or four feet of snow to open them up when the crew came with the poles. The latter were hauled in on trucks and sleds.

Millions of dollars have gone from REA to other parts of America in the Nation's great electrification campaign. But in all New England this is only the second. Partly this is due to good distribution of electricity already in New England. Partly it is due, it is alleged, to restrictive public service commissions, which are delaying the development.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 40's; Wednesday occasional rain; gentle to moderate northeast and easterly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday occasional rain.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; occasional rain Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional rain Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday cloudy, followed by rain in west portion: not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly northeast; partly cloudy tonight and occasional rain Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	41	Minneapolis	58	56
Bermuda	68	62	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	60	56	New York	66	60
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	66	62
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	64	58
Kansas City	64	64	St. Louis	—	62
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	78	74	Washington	64	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 25.
B—Minimum, April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:41 p. m.; height 9.2 feet
Wednesday, 3:57 a. m.; height 10.0 feet
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

A Well-Balanced Young Man

Hubert Castle Does a Turn in the Air

Castle, "tumbling toff of the tight wire," is an aerial comedian with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus which opens in Boston Garden, May 1.

American-born, Castle comes home after seven years of European appearances and an engagement in South Africa.

The circus will remain in Boston Garden one week. This season the opening spectacle is "The World Comes to the World's Fair." It introduces 2,000 performers and animals.

'Just a Sop,' Newport Says Of New Immigration Station

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 25—Start of construction of a new immigration station at Newport finds little acclaim in "the Border City" for this Federal largess. Citizens feel it is a poor "sop" tossed them in return for removal of district immigration headquarters to St. Albans and which, incidentally, reduced Newport's population by at least 50 persons and took $50,000 annually from the Border City's payroll.

Transfer of the district headquarters has now been completed and it is permanently located in the completely renovated old Federal building at St. Albans. This building formerly housed the offices of the collector of customs for the district, but the entire three-story building is now being used for the naturalization and immigration services.

The files which were moved from Newport to St. Albans consist of 400,000 letter files, 1,000 books in 155 cabinets, the whole weighing '115 tons. According to H. R. Landis, district director of the immigration service, these files contain the cards of 7,000,000 cases, comprising the records for the whole Canadian border from Montana eastward, from 1917 to 1931, in addition to the current district files.

The matter of providing storage space for these files, according to Landis, was one of the major considerations prompting the move from Newport to St. Albans, although better transportation and communication facilities also added weight in favor of the move.

While the modern brick immigration inspection building under construction at Newport will be a great improvement over the wooden structure which has been rented by the district for many years, it will far from make up, citizens say, the serious economic loss of the district immigration headquarters themselves.

After Burlington Slums

Paul K. Fennell, District Attorney for Chittenden County of which Burlington is the County Seat, recently pointed out to citizens of Vermont's largest city that juvenile delinquency there led the State. He said it would continue out of proportion to the rest of the State until steps were taken to clean up the housing conditions in the so-called slum districts of the city. Robert G. Smith, district probation officer, however, assuaged rising concern by asserting last week that with only 69 men and boys on probation or parole, citizens of Burlington need not become alarmed.

Soybeans for Vermont

Joseph Winterbotham of Burlington, chairman of the State Farm Chemurgic Committee, has announced that the 1939 soybean program for the Champlain valley will include planting of 300 experimental acres to the Hudson Manchu variety of bean.

This is a yellow bean which will mature early and which has been found by three years of experimentation to be best fitted to the Champlain valley's needs and climate.

During the past three years the chemurgic committee has tried several varieties throughout the State. Mr. Winterbotham is experimenting with 12 to 15 varieties in a plot near his home, and has spent thousands of dollars developing this new crop for Vermont. The 300 acres planted under the direction of the chemurgic committee will be harvested and sold to the Grange League Federation in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Winterbotham said. The profit will go to those who raise the soybean crops but the Extension Service will supervise the work and keep records and cost accounts.

Hearings for Licenseless

Murdock A. Campbell, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, is not waiting until June to put into effect the law passed by the recent session of the Legislature requiring that formal hearing be held before revocation of operating licenses. In announcing this step, Commissioner Campbell said it was evident the Legislature wished to limit the authority formerly exercised by the commission. That being true, he said, he could see no reason for waiting until the law became legally effective on June 1.

Mother Church Announces Christian Science Lecture

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, April 27, at 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station W1XAL (6.04mc) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, W1XAR (11.73mc), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At 7:15 the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45, will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in the Boston area should be able to tune to either station.

Immigration Office Covered In Saving Plan

Saltonstall's secretary says economy program is sure to 'step on someone's toes.'

Elimination of the State Division of Immigration and Americanization, urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his campaign to bring to Massachusetts an era of efficient and practical economy, was heard today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Representing the Governor was his Executive Secretary, Daniel J. Lynch, who declared that throughout the State there has been the strong call for reduced taxes and in order that this may be accomplished it is necessary to cut and even eliminate governmental departments.

"To achieve this end," Mr. Lynch said, "it only can be done through the whole-hearted co-operation of legislative, state, and department heads."

Mr. Lynch pointed out that no matter what Department is eliminated "we are bound to step on someone's toes."

Held a Federal Project

Mr. Lynch told the Committee that the work of the Immigration and Americanization Department has been a worthy one but he felt that it was more of a Federal project than one of an individual state. He pointed out that the Federal Government goes quite far in educating persons for citizenship, but not far enough.

"In times of stress," he continued, "we all must do without certain conveniences and must make certain sacrifices. The Governor and Legislature must be courageous in making these eliminations in behalf of the taxpayers who already are sagging under their burden."

Backed by Taxpayers

Other persons who appeared in favor of abolishing the Immigrant and Americanization division were Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and Miss Marian C. Nichols, appearing as a Massachusetts taxpayer.

Mr. Joyce pointed out that only three other States had such departments. They were New York, Delaware, and California. He said that evening schools and churches are doing much to educate persons seeking to become American citizens.

Miss Nichols said that immigration in Massachusetts for the next 10 years will not equal that of one year in the past, due to the stricter immigration laws.

Senator Joseph A. Langone (D) of Boston, appeared in opposition to the measure and denounced the Taxpayers Association. The Senator said that the Governor doesn't need the advice of this group. "He's had experience enough." Then in practically the same breath Senator Langone drew attention to Governor Saltonstall's office budget for this year which he asserted is $10,000 higher than James M. Curley had when he was Governor. The present Governor's office budget is $35,000 while Mr. Curley's was $25,000.

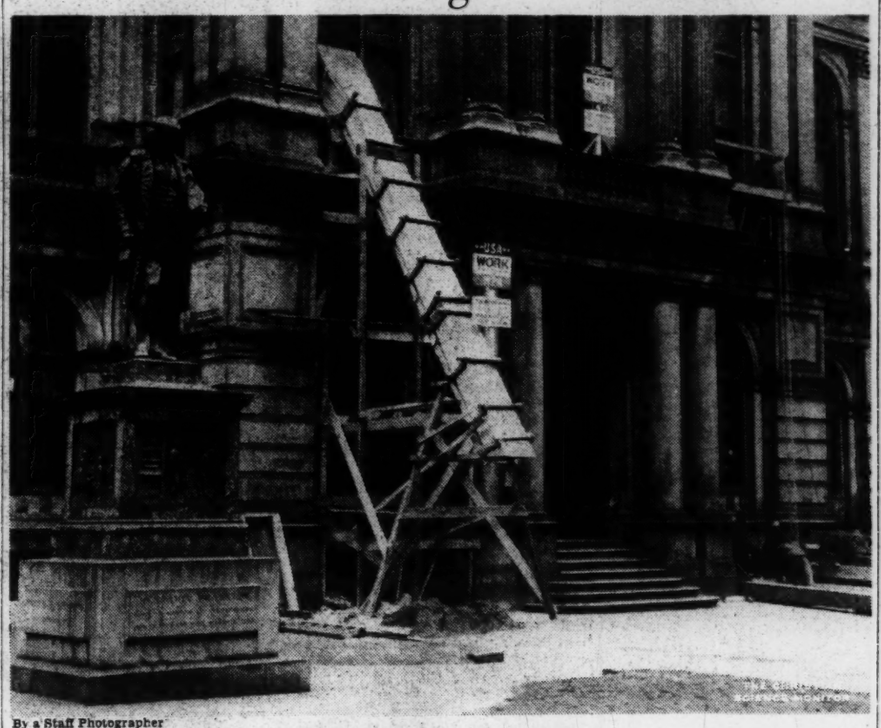
Several Legislators from the district where the Immigration and Americanization Division operates were on hand to defend the Department, pointing out that the cost of its maintenance was only $48,000 a year, or a small fraction of citizens' tax money.

Boston Budget Hearing Planned

A public hearing will be held by the City Council sometime in May giving citizens and civic groups an opportunity to suggest ways to cut the city budget, it was announced last night. The hearing will be held after the Council completes its study but prior to its vote adopting the budget for the year.

Councilors are mindful of uneasiness by taxpayers groups because of an impending rise once again in the tax rate. No criticism of municipal policies will be allowed at this hearing, according to present plans. Only "constructive suggestions" will be heard.

Are the WPA Signs to Remain?



By a Staff Photographer

The Familiar Symbol as It Appears on Boston City Hall

Seen on every hand in the past few years the letters "WPA" have become familiar to every household in the country.

According to dispatches from Washington today, President Roosevelt seeks to change the name of the Works Progress Administration to Works Projects Administration and place it with several bureaus in a new Federal Works Agency.

The WPA signs nailed to Boston's City Hall—where a Federal project to repair a seat of local government is under way—may be said to illustrate the extent to which municipalities have come to depend upon WPA for relief.

But although the familiar signs used on WPA projects may be altered or replaced to fit the new administrative set-up, Federal participation in work relief under a bureau of public works is expected to continue.

Opinions Sought On Way to Return 'El' to Its Owners

Legislative efforts to return the Boston Elevated Railway back to private ownership were underway today as action was awaited in the Senate on a resolve calling upon Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and the State Public Utilities Commission to determine constitutional methods to accomplish such a course.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the resolve to be engrossed and sent it to the Senate. The Attorney General and the Commission would report on or before May 30.

In addition, under an amendment proposed by Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House. The pair would be required to render opinions as to the advisability of suspending or terminating the $5 per share dividends to stockholders without taking the property by eminent domain or under the option provision in the public control act.

At present both eminent domain proceedings and purchase of the outstanding shares of common stock are being considered in connection with the "El."

The Senate, meanwhile, killed a bill prohibiting the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to purchase gas until the State Department of Public Utilities makes a finding as to the price and cost of manufacture of gas. At present the company purchases its gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, its holding company. This measure killed by the Senate would have forced the company to manufacture its own gas and in that way would have provided a yardstick regarding its manufacturing cost. The bill had been proposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who is opposing the company's petition for higher rates.

The House accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to abolish the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission while the Senate passed to be engrossed a bill providing that the working hours of justices and clerks of district courts shall be regulated.

Under the latter bill three justices named by the Supreme Judicial Court would establish the opening and closing hours of the courts. The roll call vote was 25 to 12.

Fire Chiefs Rate Two-Way Radio

Two-way radio equipment is to be placed in all the 24 cars used by chiefs in the Boston Fire Department, it was learned today, as about 60 men who man these cars proceeded to the office of the Federal Communications Commission in the Custom House Tower to take examinations qualifying them for licenses to operate the new sets.

The Fire Department has maintained a two-way system between the harbor fire boats and the fire alarm headquarters in the Fenway for a long time, but the idea of equipping the chiefs' cars is new.

R. I. State Prison Purge Is Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., April 25—Five guards have been discharged and several others are under investigation as Gov. William H. Vanderbilt directs a probe of conditions at the Rhode Island State Prison, reported to be deplorable in a survey recently completed by Joseph H. Hagan, Assistant Director of Public Welfare.

In his report to Governor Vanderbilt, Mr. Hagan said violation of prison rules began during the regime of Warden William E. McGill, who was replaced last month by Lieut. Joseph L. Marceau of the State Police.

Mr. Hagan reported that; prisoners bet on horse races with cigarettes, long-term inmates were allowed to invest money in the stock market, with a civilian employee handling the transaction, guards were found asleep on duty; three inmates acted as "runners" in soliciting business for certain attorneys and favored prisoners were allowed to remain outside the prison proper until 10 o'clock at night.

Photo Winners Named

Awards have just been given to winners of the recent New England Photographic Exposition held at the Boston Garden. The camera clicker who submitted the best picture taken during the Exposition was D. F. Ferrante of East Braintree. He received $150 as first prize. Other winners were A. Hazelton Rice of Hyde Park and K. S. Coggswell of Winthrop.

'Pardon Racket' Assailed By Two Representatives

Charges that a "pardon ring" is operating in Massachusetts were hurled today by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, as he appeared before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means to urge adoption of a resolution providing for a complete investigation of the pardons and parole situation in the Commonwealth.

Representatives Bowker and Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware supported the legislation, having filed such proposals following the pardoning of Raymond Patriarca, so-called "Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1" after he had served only 84 days of two three-year sentences for armed robbery and of John S. Carter, a State Prison "lifer."

Representative Bowker demanded that the persons back of the pardon ring, those at the head of the ring, and those who give the orders should be uncovered and the persons responsible discovered and punished.

The Representative said he had been informed that a member of the Kennedy family, operators of Kennedy's Stores, was approached and asked to contribute money to obtain a pardon for one of the persons convicted of robbery of their Southbridge home.

The Brookline Representative said a former Boston Police Commissioner had told him that Patriarca's record at the Boston Police Headquarters contains amazing information. The Representative said that if this record and records of Patriarca's visitors at State Prison were investigated by the proposed commission the names of people involved "would cause the people to wonder."

Representative Sawyer said that a member of the Governor's Council recently stated that the price for the release of prisoners ranges from $2,000 to $5,000 and said this member of the Council is ready to testify before the Commission.

Housing Lack Seen; Families Gain on Homes

New dwelling units outstripped by increasing number of marriages in cities of U. S.

The number of New England families is increasing so much more rapidly than the home-building pace that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board today warned through its local agencies that unless low-cost housing goes into top gear within the next year or two, this district, as well as the entire nation, will face a staggering home shortage.

Basing his conclusions upon reports that American families are steadily increasing in number while new dwelling units provided for them annually is falling considerably below the average figures of the last decade, Dr. William H. Husband, member of the Bank Board, viewed the housing distress as indicative of the failure of private enterprise to meet the demands of small wage-earners.

To the layman unacquainted with housing trends, he said, the failure of any marked expansion in new residential construction in the face of an increasing population is a puzzling paradox. But to the economist, he pointed out, the failure is due to the primary inability or reluctance of builders to see "eye to eye" with the families of moderate means.

Purchasing Power Essential

"It is recognized," said Mr. Husband, "that purchasing power and means are more essential to vitalized buying than actual need alone."

Digging into statistics on incomes showing that only 8 per cent of American families earn $3,000 or more a year, the Bank Board member figured that the building industry has been confining its past activities almost exclusively to the construction of custom-made homes to be taken over by low-incomed families after they have deteriorated into slums.

He pointed out that families generally can safely buy homes costing about two and one-half times their annual salaries. Which means that 92 per cent of American families should confine their buying to homes selling for $7,500 or less. And no more than 40 per cent should try to buy houses costing more than $3,750.

That is the American housing picture which Dr. Husband said builders have been looking at through the large end of the telescope. There is no need of a telescope, he pointed out, to see that in the face of a pressing social need, little can be accomplished unless the costs of construction are reduced to the point of tapping the great reservoir of prospective home buyers in the less than $2,000-a-year brackets.

New York Figures Cited

As for the comparative figures on increasing populations and lagging building, Dr. Husband declared:

"New York is typical where, since 1930, the number of families is said to have increased by 330,000 or nearly 19 per cent.

"This has been caused both by marriages which were deferred because of unfavorable economic conditions and also more naturally by the changing age distribution of our people. Precise figures are not available to measure the increasing number of families per year, but studied estimates indicate that non-farm families are increasing by 500,000 per year. This is well in excess of new housing units. For 1938, the Department of Labor estimates that 347,000 new housing units were provided, as compared with 296,000 in 1937."

Federal Control Over Milk Awaits Bay State Ruling

While consumers of Greater Boston awaited the national trend of tumbling milk prices to reach this area on May 1 with a pending drop of one cent a quart, the Federal Government today opened its defense in Supreme Court of the right to regulate local milk markets and prices through agreements obtained with producers and distributors.

Hearings reached the argumentative stage today as distributors in both the New York and Greater Boston markets protested against invasion of their territories by the Federal Government. Similar litigation throughout the United States will be silenced one way or the other in favor or against local control of some 1,000,000 dairymen by the decision of the Court.

Demands Upheld

In Boston and New York, Federal courts have heard demands for local control and, in New York, these demands were upheld. In Boston, rights of the Government to maintain supervision of the market were upheld.

Meanwhile, milk prices began their regular spring trends downward throughout the country with New York slashing prices 2¼ cents a quart for Grade A product on March 19, Boston facing a 1-cent cut on May 1, and other large cities either obtaining cuts recently or looking forward to prospective reductions as part of a program to stimulate milk sales. Other cities effecting reductions are Albany, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit; Cleveland, Ohio; Wichita, Kan.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis

Validity of Fixing

Court litigation will give the high tribunal an opportunity to pass upon validity of price-fixing legislation for the first time since invalidation of the Guffey Coal Act of 1936. In that case Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Cardozo, Stone, and Brandeis, dissenting, said the price-fixing sections should have been held valid.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson said the Federal power to fix prices on commodities in interstate commerce seemed "too well established to be questioned at this time."

Pointing out that the Court previously had upheld the right of New York State to fix prices and adopt other measures for regulation of milk produced within the State, Mr. Jackson said, "Unless Congress has similar power this power is lost to all branches of Government."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
"Patience," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow at 2:15. "The Mikado."

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8. Also "Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball and Patric Knowles. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:19, 10:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March, and Jack Oakie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 8:59, 9:57.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Ancient Egypt," Walt Disney cartoon. Floyd Gibbons, "True Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30. Also "Disney Review." 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:15, 8:40, 9:05.

Normandie—
"They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Holywood." 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter, and Mary Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 9. Also "Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Also "The Kid From Texas."

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

University—
"The Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney. 3:15, 6:35, 10. Also Tom Brown in "The Duke of West Point." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Grand Illusion." Also "Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn.

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Son Is a Criminal," featuring Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Repertory—
"Citadel," with Roebrt Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Idiot's Delight," with Norma Shearer and Clark Gable. Also "Mr. Mote's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Brahm's "Requiem." Pension Fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society. Soloists: Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Keith Falkner, baritone. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Longy Open House Concert. Kenneth Hieber, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

George W. Brown Hall—
Song recital by Lillian Jones. George R. Hunsche, accompanist. 8:15.

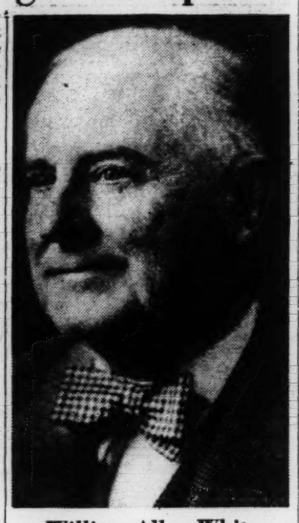
Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Illustrated lecture on "Variety in Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, Director of the Musees Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire at Bruxelles. 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Prejudice a Third-Term Bar Opines the 'Sage of Emporia'



William Allen White
Editor and Publisher of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette

"Anyone I name today as significant will probably be insignificant six weeks from now," declared the editor-publisher of a small mid-western newspaper when asked last night what he thought of the present possibilities for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations.

This kindly newspaperman, who has a habit of saying what he thinks, both in his Emporia, Kan., paper and to the journalists who throng to hear him wherever he goes, sat in the beautiful New England home of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard. A few moments before he had finished speaking to a capacity audience of 800 persons in the first of a series of three lectures on "The Changing West" as part of Dr. Conant's plan to promote the study of American history among students and the public. Now, weary but relaxed, he had a few moments for the men he knew had been assigned to write stories about him.

Likes Murphy's Looks

He admitted that he "likes the look" of Attorney General Frank Murphy as a possible Democratic nominee, although he "has heard no boom" for him in the middle-west.

Well, what then did he think of Mr. Roosevelt's chances for re-election? Earlier in the evening this man had joshed with Prof. Howard M. Jones when the latter introduced him with trepidation by asking, "What do you think will happen to you and the Emporia Gazette?" Professor Jones had pointed out that the three preceding lecturers, Bernard DeVoto, Felix Frankfurter, and James Phinney Baxter, had all made important changes in their lives shortly before or after being selected to talk at Harvard. Mr. DeVoto resigned from the Saturday Review of Literature; Mr. Frankfurter became a Supreme Court Justice; and Mr. Baxter was named president of Williams College. Replied the little man from Kansas, "Oh, I suppose I shall lose what little Republican virtue I have and trail along with the New Deal."

Major Prejudice

But he was more serious now. "The major prejudice of the American people, superseding racial or religious prejudice, is against the third term," he stated. Questioned then on the strength of Republicanism in the West, he pointed to the party's recent gains in the farm countries and remarked that the New Deal had never been able to displace the Republicans in the rural western areas, although it had dominated the city districts. He spoke humorously but sympathetically of his fellow Kansan, Mr. Landon. "Mr. Landon," he smiled, "has made the best ex-candidate, although as a candidate—!" The little man who was once a member of the Republican National Committee did not need to finish. He concluded by predicting that if anyone but Mr. Roosevelt is elected in 1940, the WPA is due for extensive change.

A few words about the foreign situation, Mr. Editor? No. "I don't know anything about it, and I don't like it, and I'm not going to talk about it." That finished that. How about newspapers? The man from Emporia is the retiring President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and had just come from the Society's annual convention in Washington. It is safe to say that every journalist has heard of him. Yes, what about the newspapers of today?

"Newspapers are like the old sea captain," he replied with a chuckle. "He ain't what he was—and he never was!" Certainly he would be a newspaperman if he had the choice again. He still loves to write. Doesn't he still get down to the office at a quarter to eight every morning? "Insatiable curiosity is the prime requisite for a newspaperman. If you've got that, take the first offer—jump for it!"

Then William Allen White, the famed "sage of Emporia," decided that it was time to go to bed.

Christian Science Lecture

For Thursday, April 27

7:45 p. m.—(WIXAL-6.04mc). (WIXAR-11.73mc). Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Students Taught To Develop Their Talents Succeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H. — Progressively-educated students — taught according to their natural talents instead of by mere "book larnin'" —"stack up all right" as compared with traditionally-schooled students in college. This is one of the conclusions drawn by C. Dean Chamberlin, Assistant Dean of Freshmen at Dartmouth, who has been on leave of absence for the past three years conducting a study in this phase of education for the Rockefeller General Education Board in 30 high schools of various size, location, methods of education, and representing different classes of population. All share the belief that "teachers should teach children instead of just teaching subjects; that intelligent teachers in a democracy should stress development of critical thinking and native ability rather than just learning 'what the book says.'" The schools studied also have the idea in common that every student should be handled individually so that he or she will be shaped along lines of their natural tendencies.

The change from secondary school to college ways by progressive students is often difficult, Mr. Chamberlin explains, because of the difference in methods, but in grades, campus activities, and social life they are the equal of other college students.

It has been Mr. Chamberlin's observation that any such maladjustments quickly disappear. The progressively educated student, he says, has a greater facility in knowing how to use sources of reference, a clearer idea of the vocation he desires to follow, and possesses more interest in contemporary affairs.

Dartmouth, reports Mr. Chamberlin, has about the average number of graduates of progressive high schools and they are good average citizens, with here and there an outstandingly potent individual in spite of what, in some quarters, is considered a distinct handicap of training.

Linnell in G. O. P. Race For Maine Governorship

PORTLAND, Maine, April 25 (AP) —William S. Linnell, Maine's tall, austere Republican National Committeeman, has become the third avowed candidate for his Party's 1940 gubernatorial nomination. The others are Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, and Roy L. Fernald, former State Senator from Winterport. Both had sought the nomination unsuccessfully before.

Mr. Linnell, Portland corporation lawyer who has been powerful in G. O. P. councils 25 years, was a member of the American Bar Association's important Resolutions Committee in 1935.

More B. U. Buildings Are Planned

Cram and Ferguson, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, Associated Architects

Proposed New Home of School of Theology

Architect's drawing of proposed buildings on Bay State Road, adjoining the recently completed College of Business Administration Building. Classrooms are to be in the wings, while the administration offices for the entire University will be housed in the center.

B. U. School of Theology Starts Drive for $2,000,000

A drive to raise $2,000,000 for new buildings and endowment for Boston University's School of Theology opened last night with a dinner in the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo., celebrating the founding of the School 100 years ago. About $1,000,000 is to be spent on the buildings, which will be located on Bay State Road adjoining the newly erected College of Business Administration, and the remainder will go to the endowment fund.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, presided at this Centennial Dinner — which was held on the eve of a conference in which three branches of the Methodist Church are uniting.

Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Honorary Chairman of the School of Theology's Century of Service Committee, was the principal speaker.

"The circumstances under which we meet are such as to fire the imagination of the most stolid," he declared. "We are on the eve of a day longed for by many millions of people. . . . The School of Theology of Boston University has furnished well-trained and inspired leaders, not only to the churches represented here, but to many other Protestant churches. These leaders have gone to all parts of the world, as keepers of the spiritual springs of the water of life. . . . Boston University can look back tonight to 100 years of glorious achievement in the field of education. But, great as her achievements have been in the sciences and in art, her most distinguished service to her country is in the School of Theology."

It was from the School of Theology that the present Boston University, composed of six undergraduate and five graduate departments, has grown until it now ranks among the first 12 institutions of learning in the United States in the number of students enrolled.

Suffolk Grand Jury Indict 8; Shortage

The Suffolk Court Grand Jury yesterday reported eight secret indictments after investigation of a $10,000 shortage in the accounts of the Boston Licensing Board. The names were not made public, but one of the defendants was reported to be a former employee of the Board.

District Attorney William J. Foley said that new evidence which had been brought to his attention would keep the Grand Jury busy on that investigation for the remainder of the week.

Boston police officers obtained warrants for the eight persons indicted and set out to make the arrests.

Connecticut Army Massed to Combat Slash Fire Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Eleven thousand men form Connecticut's defensive army against forest fires this year. With hurricane slash creating the most serious fire hazard in years, State Forest Fire Warden Austin F. Hawes is prepared against trouble. Thirteen motorized pumpers, located throughout the State, are the heavy artillery of the fire-fighting force. Seven of them are in the eastern Connecticut district where hurricane debris lies thickest on the ground, three more are in central Connecticut and three others in the western woodlands, where the hurricane did not strike.

Seventeen fire lookout towers, equipped with telephones and "manned" mostly by women are the intelligence unit. Squads of fire fighters, each squad with a truck, knapsacks, pumps, shovels, brooms and axes, are the infantry.

Besides his regular State-paid crews, who have been fighting woods fires, spring and fall, each year, Mr. Hawes has at his disposal this spring all the Civilian Conservation Corps personnel in Connecticut, crews of WPA workmen employed along the roads to clean up hurricane debris and burn the brush, and 400 men hired by the United States Forest Service with a special Federal appropriation. When there are no fires, most of the army works at slash removal.

Settlers' Day to Inaugurate Tercentenary at Newport, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—A "Settlers Day" program that will re-enact picturesquely the landing of Nicholas Easton and his sons on Coaster's Harbor Island in Narragansett Bay 300 years ago will be held Saturday to open Newport's summer-long tercentenary observance.

Headed by Mayor Henry S. Wheeler, Newport's Tercentenary Commission has planned for the summer a series of commemorative spectacles that will culminate with Old Home Week and the return of this city's sons and daughters, now living elsewhere, for a brilliant pageant the week of Aug. 28.

These special events, combined with the customary social activities, the presence of the Navy's sea and air forces, the Army and C. M. T. C. at Fort Adams, and a series of sporting events, are all being welded into a finished program.

Religious Liberty Emphasized

To recapture the spirit and re-enact the significant episodes of Newport throughout the centuries of its commercial, artistic, and social career has been an aim of the commission. It will emphasize also a Memorial Day program that will commemorate this city as the cradle in this country of civil and religious liberty, preached here by the Rev. Dr. John Clarke, and embodied in the Constitution of the State.

The "Settlers' Day" program Saturday will be held against the colorful background of the Naval Training Station, which stands on Coaster's Harbor Island, and where a monolith marks the spot where the founding Eastons landed.

Three of his descendants, Gardner, Read, and Thurston Easton, in costume, will depict that landing, coming ashore in a small boat and being greeted by friendly Indians. During this episode a narrative prepared by Mrs. William W. Covell and Miss Maud I. Stevens will be read by Arthur Commerford.

Governor on Program

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt will speak and will be presented by Rear Admiral Charles P. Snyder, president of the Naval War College. Mayor Wheeler also will speak and John W. Haley, Rhode Island historian, will give the principal address. The governor will review the Apprentice Brigade at the training station.

'Lection Day on May 23, under the direction of William R. Harvey will be the second major feature of the tercentenary. Another feature will be Old Port Days, held on "The Point," with all the atmosphere of the days when women walked the cupolas and "widows' walks" of the old mansions, scanning the seas for sight of their husbands' ships, gone on long voyages in the days of Newport's commercial greatness.

State Reorganizing Plan Challenged

Sufficient doubt exists regarding the Legislature's right to reorganize State Departments established in 1919 as the result of the 1918 Constitutional Convention, to warrant the Legislature asking the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on such authority, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, stated today.

Mr. Dever outlined this position in an informal opinion delivered to Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic floor leader in the House, in connection with the pending legislation to reorganize the State Civil Service Department.

As the result of this opinion, Representative Morris has asked Henry D. Wiggin, Counsel of the House, to draft an order requesting the Supreme Judicial Court to rule on the constitutionality of the civil service reorganization plan.

The Dever opinion upholds the contention of Thomas H. Green, State Civil Service Commissioner, who has insisted there is sufficient doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill to justify seeking a court opinion.

"The question of whether the Legislature has the power to abolish one of the 20 departments created by the General Court in 1919, by Chap. 350, Part 1, of the General Acts of that year, has never been determined by our Supreme Judicial Court and the matter is at least open to doubt," Mr. Dever stated.

These departments were established under the reorganization plan adopted by the 1918 Constitutional Convention the acts of which were put into effect by the 1919 Legislature.

Mr. Green last week wrote a letter to Mr. Dever urging him to ask the Legislature to withhold reorganization of his department until a court opinion could be obtained.

A court opinion against reorganization would outlaw all reorganization work regarding departments since 1919, which would include, among others, the Department of Mental Health which originally was the Department of Mental Diseases and the State Appellate Tax Board which originally was called the State Tax Appeals Board.

The civil service reorganization bill is now awaiting a second reading in the House of Representatives.

The House Democrats at a caucus this afternoon voted to fight for a court opinion while the House Republicans at their caucus voted to postpone action until Monday.

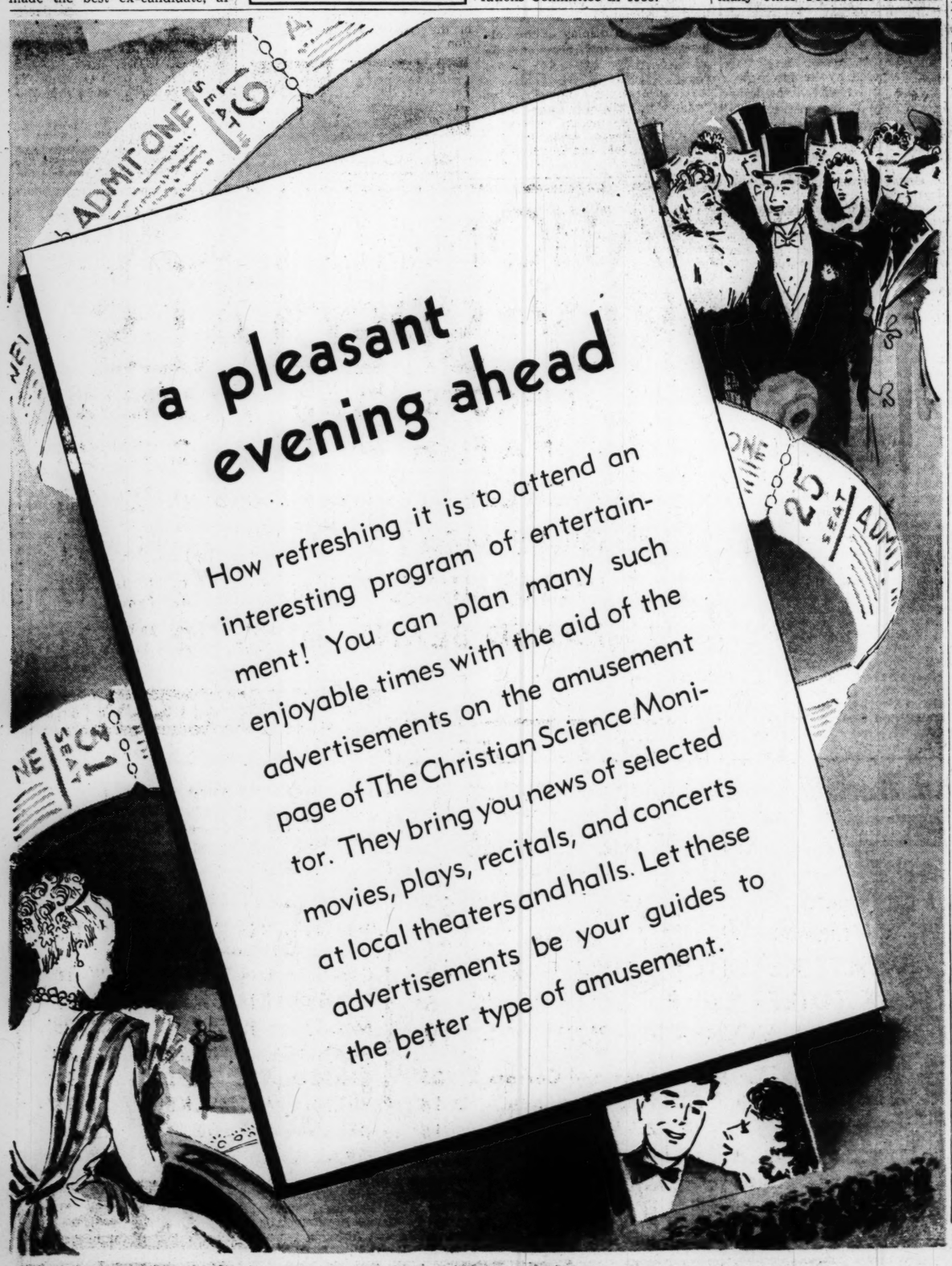
'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 26

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys; orch.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Dinner dance; scores	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; "Roundup"	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Martin Deane's Orch.
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Speaking of People"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town"; E. G.	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15 Robinson; Trevor	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	sic"; concert	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Dick Powell; guest;	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	New England Town	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:45 soloists; orchestra	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	Meeting of the Air:	of Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	"How Can Taxes Be	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People".	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Reduced?"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Talk, Cordell Hull,	"Fibber McGee and	Talk, Cordell Hull,	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra; guest	Secretary of State	Molly"; comedy	Secretary of State	Variety Hour
10:00 Cincinnati Conser-	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope and company;	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15 vatory Orchestra	network interviews	Hedda Hopper	ist; concert orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 "New Voices"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	Henry Kalis's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Four Maestros"
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Trust"; music	Henry Kalis's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Interviews	E. Breeskin's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	News Service	Don Meredith's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Ear Benders"; orch.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	Male quartet	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Speakers	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Morning hymns
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Central City"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	the Air"	Novelty German Band
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Your Home and Mine"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Parade of Progress"	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network speaker	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Music calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Charles Wood, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Don Artiste, pianist	"Classical Album"
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
3:15 Piano soloist	Del Courtney's Orch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ington baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Time Out for	Del Courtney's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
3:45 Dancing"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	ington baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	ington baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
4:45 Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	ington baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	American Association of	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	University Women	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; Baseball	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Ink Spots"	"The Question Wheel"	Dinner Music
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch
7:45 questions; answers	"Midweek Function";	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Four Tones"; vocal
8:00 "Gang Busters";	swing recordings	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Odd Fellows Anniv.	dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Good Citizenship";	"Invitation to the
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	I. O. O. F. speaker	Dance"
9:00 Theater; Virginia	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Local speakers	Legion Auxiliary speak-
9:15 Weidler in "Cath-	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Local speakers	er; glee club
9:30 leen"; vocalists;	'Wings for the Martians';	Company; interview;	Local speakers	Herbert Marsh's Orch
9:45 orchestra	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Harold L. Ickes, Secre-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 Men and a Girl	tary of Interior	Musical Knowledge	It"; legal oddities	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Hollywood Ensemble
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra

Degrees Double On Providence Boy

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25 (AP)—The quest of a New England shipbuilder's son for an education will be climaxed here this summer when A. Randall MacInnes receives not one, but two, college degrees—and from separate institutions.

Mr. MacInnes, from Providence, R. I., will receive a Bachelor of Liberal Arts from Southwestern College in June and a Bachelor of Science in educational psychology from West Tennessee State Teachers College in August.

The tall New Englander has made his own way for the past four years, but despite heavy outside duties and extracurricular activities, he will finish high in his classes at both institutions.

Mr. MacInnes said he attended grammar school in Rockland, Maine, but gave up his early education to learn his father's trade. In 1929, he joined the merchant marine as a deckhand. After three years of service, he quit when he learned he must have a college education to become a captain.

During the past four years in Memphis, he has worked as a college waiter, choir director in a nearby church, part-time radio announcer, campus correspondent for a Memphis newspaper and a bakery laborer. At present, he is student director of dramatics at Southwestern and an assistant commercial seed analyst at a local laboratory.

When he found he could interchange credits and receive degrees from both colleges, he entered State Teachers in June, 1935.

A merchant marine captaincy? Well, he's changed his mind now, and wants to teach and be a dramatic director.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, April 26

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music; "The Post-Romantic Composers," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Without Money or Price— Harvard Tutoring Scheme

The Week at Harvard

Harvard's "Undergradute Faculty"—an innovation by which selected Boston high school graduates who cannot afford college are given some of the benefits of higher education in scholastic sessions with Harvard students—has met with such notable success during the first year of its operation that it will be continued and expanded next year.

The idea originated last fall under the auspices of Phillips Brooks House, the social service organization at Harvard. Capable undergraduates who have done outstanding work in their particular fields were selected to tutor less fortunate Boston boys.

Quick Response

The work was completely optional, involving no cost to the one tutored and no payment for the student tutor. But although the plan involved no honor for those who did the work, it rapidly received enthusiastic response from undergraduates, who appreciated not only the opportunity to pass on the fruits of their learning to those to whom such knowledge would otherwise be denied, but who also found that in teaching such students, they themselves learned more and were able to use their facts in better order.

Addressing the first annual dinner of the Undergraduate Faculty at Phillips Brooks House, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Dean of the Harvard Summer School, termed the work of the organization a "significant advance in educational history."

"You have accomplished something of tremendous significance," he told an audience of tutors, then students, and members of the Brooks House Cabinet. "In future years we will find more and more reference made to the founding of the Undergraduate Faculty." Prof. Mather emphasized that in a democracy the greatest burden is on education. "We can only have government by the people when the people themselves can make up their own minds."

Following his address, Professor Mather announced that a special summer school scholarship will be offered to one of the worthy students being tutored. In addition to this, an endowment to provide for yearly scholarships in the University Extension courses was disclosed. By a drive to be conducted among students and alumni, this fund may become large enough to support a regular scholarship in the college, it was said.

At the end of its first year, the Undergraduate Faculty plan has already spread to two other colleges, the University of Utah and Manhattanville College in New York City. It is also being considered by the National Youth Administration in Ohio, where it may be adopted on a large scale. Next year, the number of tutors and tutored students at Harvard will be more than doubled to total 200 persons.

Lectures on Public Education

Tonight Prof. T. L. Norton, economist of the University of Buffalo, will open a series of six lectures sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education on the general topic "Public Education and Economic Trends." The first lecture on "The Nature of the Modern Economy" will be held in Hunt Hall at 8 o'clock.

Professor Norton's views on public education are considered timely because they coincide with the current debate in the Massachusetts Legislature over a bill to abandon and curtail certain State teachers' colleges. Professor Norton has devoted considerable time to public service in both economics and education. He acted on President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education, and is well versed in the peculiarities of the Massachusetts and New York educational systems.

Author Rehearses 'Lucy Stone' Play

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Portland, Maine, author of "Lucy Stone," the play based upon the much-praised biography of the suffrage pioneer by her daughter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who is now living in Cambridge, arrived in Boston today to attend rehearsals before production in the Copley Theater, beginning Tuesday, May 9.

It was a chance attendance at a Radcliffe College lecture which Miss Blackwell gave that led Mrs. Park into suffrage and civic work. Mrs. Park made a trip around the world observing the status of women. For nine years thereafter she was occupied with settlement work in Boston's South End. She entered civic work and from 1920 to 1924 was president of the National League of Women Voters. At present she is head of the Portland Chapter of that organization.

Mrs. Park's visit here is connected with Boston University. The B. U. Women's Council has taken over the opening night of the play to benefit Chinese women students at the university. Mrs. Park will address the Council at lunch tomorrow in the Women's Building at 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

The play is being produced as a Federal Theater Project.

Scholarships in Music

Scholarships for study at the New England Conservatory of Music will be available again for the year 1939-40 through the generosity of the Charles Hayden Foundation, it was announced today. Application should be made to the Director of the Conservatory by May 20.

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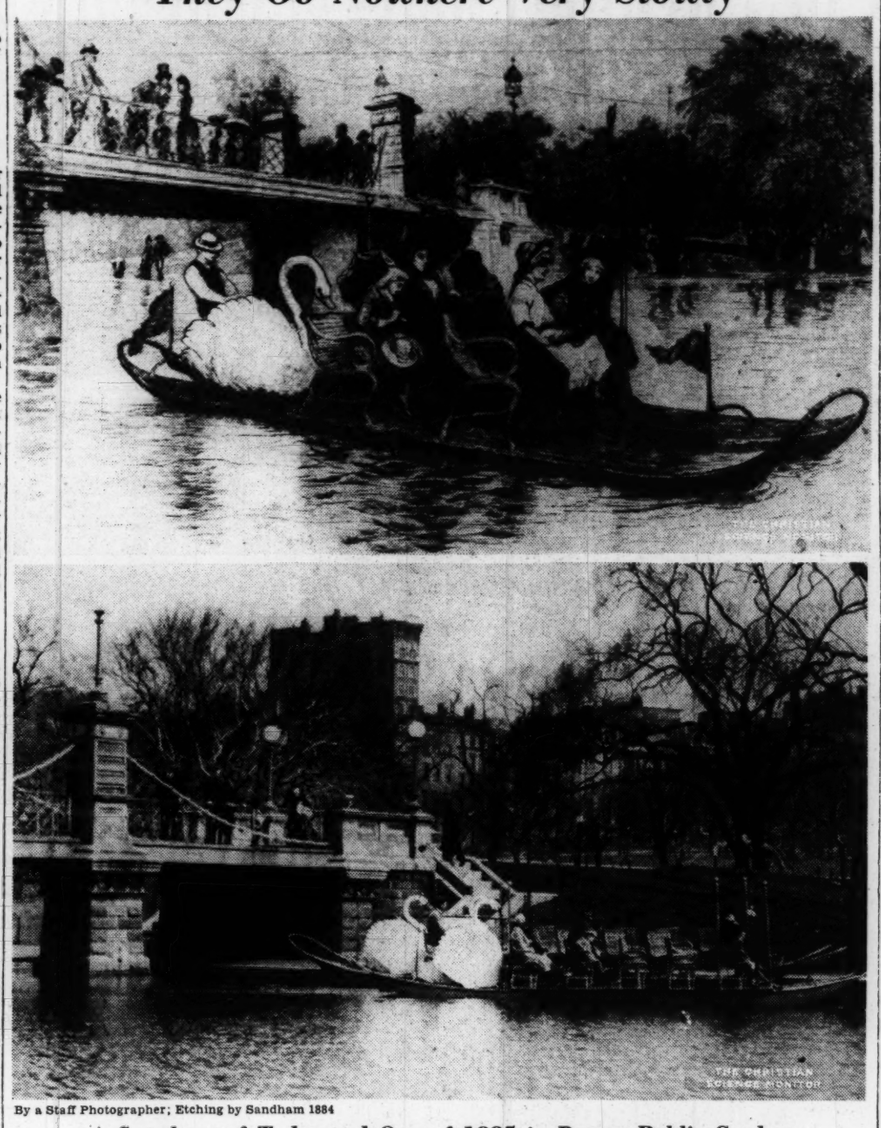

By a Staff Photographer; Etching by Sandham 1884

A Swanboat of Today and One of 1885 in Boston Public Garden

The thrill is the same—even if the clothes are different.

About the time the above etching was made, Boston's now famous swanboats were still a novelty, introduced here by Robert Paget. They have continued in the family in an unbroken line for the past 62 years, making their appearance about the time hylas peep the news that frost is out of the ground.

Generations of small boys and girls have made their first voyage on the catamarans whose stern is a proud white swan. What matter if the speed is two miles an hour. There's the trip around the "duck house" on the Boylston Street side of the lagoon, then under the footbridge and around the Robinson Crusoe Island at the Beacon Street end where a brace of wild ducks bring forth a flock of down fluffs each year.

Gay '90's or streamlined 1939 the swanboats and the ride are an established Boston institution.

Committee Asks $1,156,717 Cut For Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25—In a move designed to prevent a threatened increase of over $6 in Worcester's 1939 tax rate, the Finance Committee of the City Council turned the budget back to the upper and lower branches of the Council with the recommendation that it be cut $1,156,717.

The budget as originally submitted by Mayor William A. Bennett called for the expenditure of $14,953,212, which resulted in a storm of protests from taxpayers because of the substantial boost that would take place in the tax rate if that amount was aprroved by the City Council.

The Finance Committee recommended a cut of 10 per cent in the pay of all city employees getting more than $20 a week, a sharp curtailment in school activities, suspension of street sprinkling, lessened street lighting, and revolutionary retrenchment in every municipal department. While the cuts recommended by the Committee are not sufficient to keep the tax rate at the 1938 level of $38.60, it is expected that the balance of the proposed increase not taken care of by the cuts will be eliminated by promised help from the State Legislature.

The School Department was the hardest hit by the Finance Committee's economy program. In addition to acceptance of the 10 per cent pay cut asked for, the Department's salary account will be further reduced by $200,000 if the City Council carries out the recommendations, through the suspension of kindergartens, manual training, home economics, and other classes or subjects not required by statute.

Under Worcester's charter, cuts in the budget recommended by the Finance Committee must be approved by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council before May 3.

Efforts to Settle Strike Continued

The 13-day strike of coal and fuel oil truck drivers in Boston and vicinity was marked today by renewed efforts of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to find a compromise agreement satisfactory to both drivers and employers.

Members of the Board conferred this morning with spokesmen for Local 68 of the Truck Drivers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and planned to continue the conferences later.

Tri-State Strike Settled

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—The tri-state truck drivers' strike which recently tied up transportation in southern New England for several weeks came to a formal end today. Benjamin Naylor, speaking for the Truck Drivers' Union Negotiation Committee, announced the close of the strike after a meeting of drivers' representatives here last night. The drivers went back to their jobs several days ago.

Blowing Off Steam at Fair Denied Maine's 'Old Lion'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—To be invited to attend the New York World's Fair and not be able to go, is the unhappy fate of "The Old Lion," a locomotive nearly 100 years old which is hemmed in by brick walls in Crosby Hall of the University of Maine at Orono.

The World's Fair Commission heard of the engine and wanted it on hand, but it was not to be. It will never see, "The World of Tomorrow," but will have to be content with dreams of past power and service. In order to get the locomotive out of the hall, part of the building would have to be torn down. This procedure is not considered advisable, just to give the ancient power lion a chance to blow off steam at the Fair.

The Lion was built in 1846 by Hinckley & Dury in Boston and is regarded as the oldest locomotive engine in New England, if not in the entire United States. It was designed by Holmes Hinckley who was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1793. At this time there was only one other railroad in the State of Maine, the old Bangor and Veazie line.

The Lion did service on the old Whitneyville and Machiasport R. R. until 1890 and then was sold to a junk dealer in Portland. While in this ignominious place, one of Portland's Aldermen, a graduate of the University of Maine, interested some men and they brought the locomotive to the campus, where it was put into Crosby Hall when that building was finished.

Summer Term at Suffolk

The summer session of the College of Liberal Arts of Suffolk University will be held from July 5 to Aug. 12, Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of the University, announced.

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Governor Baldwin Has Another Post To Fill in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25—Frederic C. Walcott, State Welfare Commissioner, will retire at the conclusion of his term this year.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, preparing to announce his selections for a number of State commissionerships within a few days, announced that he had offered reappointment to Commissioner Walcott and that the Commissioner had refused to serve. He wrote to the Governor that he had reacched "what is generally considered the retirement age."

Disappointment Cited

"There is a host of people," Governor Baldwin replied. "that will be disappointed at your decision."

Commissioner Walcott was appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross in 1935, when a reorganization act established the present Department of Welfare. The Commissioner had just completed a term as United States Senator from Connecticut. During the World War he was associated with Herbert Hoover in relief work overseas.

Connecticut law requires that the Governor make his nominations for commissionerships before May 1, and normally they are made several weeks in advance of that date.

Major Posts Open

This year, with political control of the State Senate shifting almost from day to day, all appointments have been delayed. To comply with the statute, Governor Baldwin must submit this week his nominations not only for a Welfare Commissioner but for a Highway Commissioner, and Insurance Commissioner, a Public Utilities Commissioner, a State Police Commissioner, and a Commissioner of Finance and Control—to list only the major positions.

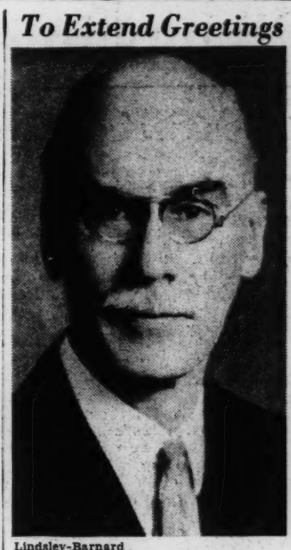
After eight years of Democratic Administration, the only Republican incumbents in this list are Mr. Walcott and Edward F. Hall, Finance and Control Commissioner; John C. Blackall, Insurance Commissioner; William J. Cox, Highway Commissioner; Edwy L. Taylor, Public Utilities Commissioner; and Anthony Sunderland, Police Commissioner, are all Democratic appointees.

2,000 Smith Graduates Employed, Charts Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 25—Smith College reports that more than 2,000 alumnae at present are gainfully employed in the field of education. Large pictorial charts now on display at the college divide activities of the alumnae into 20 occupational classifications. Figures indicate that the largest number—823—are employed in business. Other leading occupations include secretarial work, 415; literary work, 361; social service, 308; and Government service, 204.

To Extend Greetings



Lindsley-Barnard

William P. Graham
Chancellor of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Alumni of Syracuse University will gather at dinner at the Sheraton Hotel in Boston Saturday night to hear greetings from Chancellor William P. Graham and selections by the Alumni Glee Club, which, so far as is known, is the only traveling alumni glee club in the country. Speakers will include Charles Whiteside of Belmont, President of the Boston organization; J. Winifred Hughes, Alumnae Secretary; Ossie Solem, Head Football Coach; Charlie Lee, Field Secretary; and F. Gordon Smith, Alumni Secretary.

Labor Upholds Relations Board

Despite Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's declaration that he had no intention of defeating the purpose of the Baby Wagner Act by having the functions of the State Labor Relations Board turned over to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, it was believed organized labor was still opposing the Governor's plan to abolish the Labor Relations Commission.

Yesterday Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, opposed abolition of the Commission and transfer of its duties to the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Mr. Taylor contended the duties would be turned over to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which he said would defeat the Law's purpose.

Later, the Governor explained that the work would be turned over to the Commissioner—not to the arbitration board—who would have the pick of the personnel in his department to carry on the work. He agreed the arbitration board would be serving in a dual capacity if it undertook the work of the Labor Relations Commission.

Slade's SPICES
Quality Renowned For 110 Years

Yearly Pay Rise Of $13,800,000 Seen in Wage Act

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has estimated that 181,000 workers in cotton textile, wool and hosiery industries will receive a $13,800,000-a-year pay increase, if suggested industry wage minima became law.

Since the Wage-Hour Act went into operation last Oct. 24, requiring all interstate industry to pay a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, three industry committees have recommended minima higher than the statutory base rate.

The Textile Committee recommended 32½ cents an hour; wool, 36; and the Hosiery Committee proposed 40 cents for full fashioned hose and 32½ cents for seamless.

Administrator Elmer F. Andrews can accept or reject the proposals. His acceptance would give them the force of law. He will act after hearings to be held soon.

Economists reported that 32½ cents in cotton textile would increase the industry's pay rolls $167,700 a week. Wool industry pay rolls, they said, would be increased $13,200 a week; seamless hosiery $47,585 a week, and full fashioned hosiery $36,670 a week.

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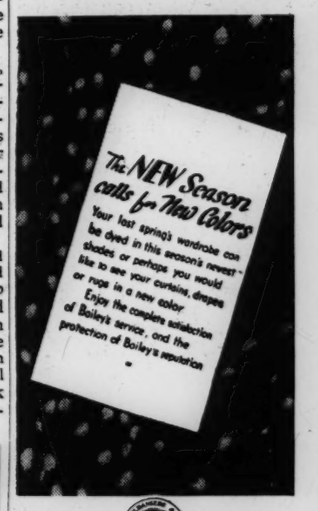
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BLUE ROSE RICE — Extra Fancy—Uncoated — 2 Lbs. Bulk 9¢

APRICOTS	*Whole Unpeeled in Heavy Syrup*	2 No. 2½ Tins	29¢
TUNA FISH	WHITE MEAT	2 No. ½ Tins	35¢
PICKLES	SWEET MIXED	Quart Jar	23¢
CRAB MEAT	GEISHA or CHATKA	No. ½ Tin	22¢
PILLSBURY'S	PANCAKE FLOUR	2 20 Oz. Pkgs.	17¢
BAKED BEANS	FINAST *Oven Baked*	2 28 Oz. Tins	23¢

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When you open a can of Richmond Tomatoes, notice the bright color, the solidness of its pack and taste their genuine flavor. These Tomatoes are served daily to the most discriminating. These prices are priced especially low.
3 No. 2 Tins 29¢ — 2 No. 2½ Tins 25¢

BROOMS	BELLVIEW Sturdy Reinforced Quality		EACH	69¢
MAYONNAISE	FINAST BRAND	8 oz. jar 12¢	PINT JAR	21¢
FINAST KETCHUP	FANCY GRADE	2 14 OZ. BOTS.		25¢
LUX TOILET SOAP			BAR	6¢
VANILLA EXTRACT	DAINTY DOT		2 OZ. BOT.	19¢

Scott Products

Scot-Tissue	3 rolls	23¢	
Scot-Towels	roll	10¢	
Waldorf Tissue	4 rolls	19¢	
Peas and Carrots	2 tins	25¢	
Finast Spinach	No. 2½ tin	14¢	
20 Mule Borax	1 lb. pkg.	15¢	
Boraxo HAND CLEANER	oval tin	15¢	

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STRAWBERRY — RASPBERRY — ORANGE
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3 PKGS. 10¢
PUDDING VANILLA or CHOCOLATE 3 pkgs. 10¢

CINNAMON TWIST		pkg.	10¢
SPAGHETTI	FINAST READY TO EAT	3 16 oz. tins	17¢
MILK	EVANGELINE EVAPORATED	4 tall tins	25¢
BISQUICK	MAKES LIGHT FLUFFY BISCUITS	2½ lb. pkg.	28¢
CHOCOLATE	ROSETTE N.B.C. BULK	lb. bulk	17¢
PREMIUM CRACKER		1 lb. pkg.	15¢
BELLVIEW BLUE		13 oz. bot.	7
GRAHAMS	N.B.C.	1 lb. pkg.	18¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Red Sox Disappointed in Work of Pitching Staff—Crimson Favored in Track Meet

Lefty Grove Pitches Series Final Against Washington

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lefty Bob Grove will pitch for the Red Sox tomorrow in the series final against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park. It will be the second start of the young season for the veteran southpaw, who held the world champs to seven hits and a single earned run in the 1939 inaugural at Yankee Stadium last Thursday, but lost the ball game by a 2-to-0 margin. This time the Red Sox are determined to reverse the decision.

"Lefty is anxious to climb aboard that victory wagon and also to prove that his work in New York was no mistake," said Manager Joe Cronin today in announcing the return of his ace to the mound. "We all think he should have won that first game and we're not going to let him down this time." Joe talked as if he meant what he said.

Control Only Fair

Grove may not have pitched great ball in the stadium last week. There were times when the champs hit his famed fast ball rather harshly, although at waiting fielders. Often he was behind the batter, indicating lack of control. Several New York scribes hinted that the southpaw was extremely fortunate to escape with only two runs, and even more fortunate to last the eight-inning route.

However, the Red Sox accepted the work of their ace as letter perfect under the existing conditions. At no time during the spring training tour had Lefty tried to pitch a complete game. The weather in New York on the occasion of the opener was more suitable for football than for the national pastime. It took nerve to attempt a comeback under such unfavorable climatic conditions, and against the bats of the three-time champions.

With the weather now more adaptable to baseball, Grove should chalk up his initial triumph against the Senators, who are over-burdened with left-hand hitters. Lefty can handle southpaw swingers such as Sam West, Taft Wright, Buddy Myer, Cecil Travis, and Jim Wasdell. Buddy Lewis, who was out of the series opener yesterday, is also a lefty.

Grove Won April 23

Grove missed the boat on his initial 1938 attempt against the Yankees. His first victory that season came on April 23 at Philadelphia, although he went only seven innings. In that start he fanned 10 A's.

During the last few days Fenway patrons saw why the Red Sox may not challenge the Yankees this year. Joe Cronin's assortment of mound talent—the big question mark of the spring campaign—suddenly turned sour in no uncertain manner. In two successive afternoons in competition with the Athletics and Senators, seven hurlers—Auker, Galehouse, Wade, Wilson, Ostermueller, Heving and Dickman—have delivered collectively exactly 17 innings, and allowed the enemy no less than 24 hits and 22 bases on balls. Such pitching is hardly worthy of pennant consideration.

At the moment Cronin has only three men who have proven their ability to go nine innings and give the opposition a fair struggle. They are Grove; Rich, who came through with a six-hitter over the A's, and Bagby, who turned in a five-hit performance against the same outfit.

Deserves Support

Cronin deserves better support from the rubber. He has the batting attack to make life interesting for the Yankees. But if the Sox cannot stop the enemy from staging late-inning uprisings such as the Senators put on yesterday, Joe is destined to slide lower in the standing than his second-place finish of last year. The Sox made 17 hits yesterday, yet dropped a 10-to-9 decision to Washington in the tenth. Jim Bagby was in there at the finish and is charged with the loss. But his defensive support was not big league.

The Senatorial opener was featured by the hitting of Tabor, Vosmik and Foxx, the latter getting his first home run of the season. The third base rookie had four singles in five tries. Vosmik came up with three, including a two-bagger.

Out of Brooklyn yesterday came the unpleasant news that Al Simmons will be lost to the Bees for two or three days. While the Hub's National Leaguers were defeating the Dodgers over in Brooklyn, Van Mungo hit Al with a fast ball. But the left fielder will probably be back in there before the Bees return to the Hive on Saturday for the series with the Giants. The triumph lofted Casey Stengel to a tie with Cincinnati for second place. It was Lou Fette's second win.

Houston to Head Drive for Funds

Under direction of Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College, the drive for funds to send New England college athletes to the 1940 Olympics will soon get under way.

Mr. Houston, who is serving as Chairman of the New England District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the second time, hopes to top the figure of $7000 donated by New England colleges in 1936. The games, to be held in Finland next summer, will find many New England athletes representing the United States.

Mr. Houston will shortly enter into negotiations with every New England Athletic Director in order to have the receipts of some athletic contest allotted to this purpose.

Tarzan Offered Job

WESTERLY, R. I., April 25 (AP)—Tarzan Brown, the Narragansett Indian runner who won the Boston Marathon and then asked for a job instead of more running honors, received his first offer yesterday—a chance to join a highway crew starting today.

The offer was made by the Westerly Highway Department, but Brown declined immediate acceptance owing to a foot ailment.

The star runner, virtually without funds just before the Marathon got under way, permitted a friend to pay his $1 entry fee.

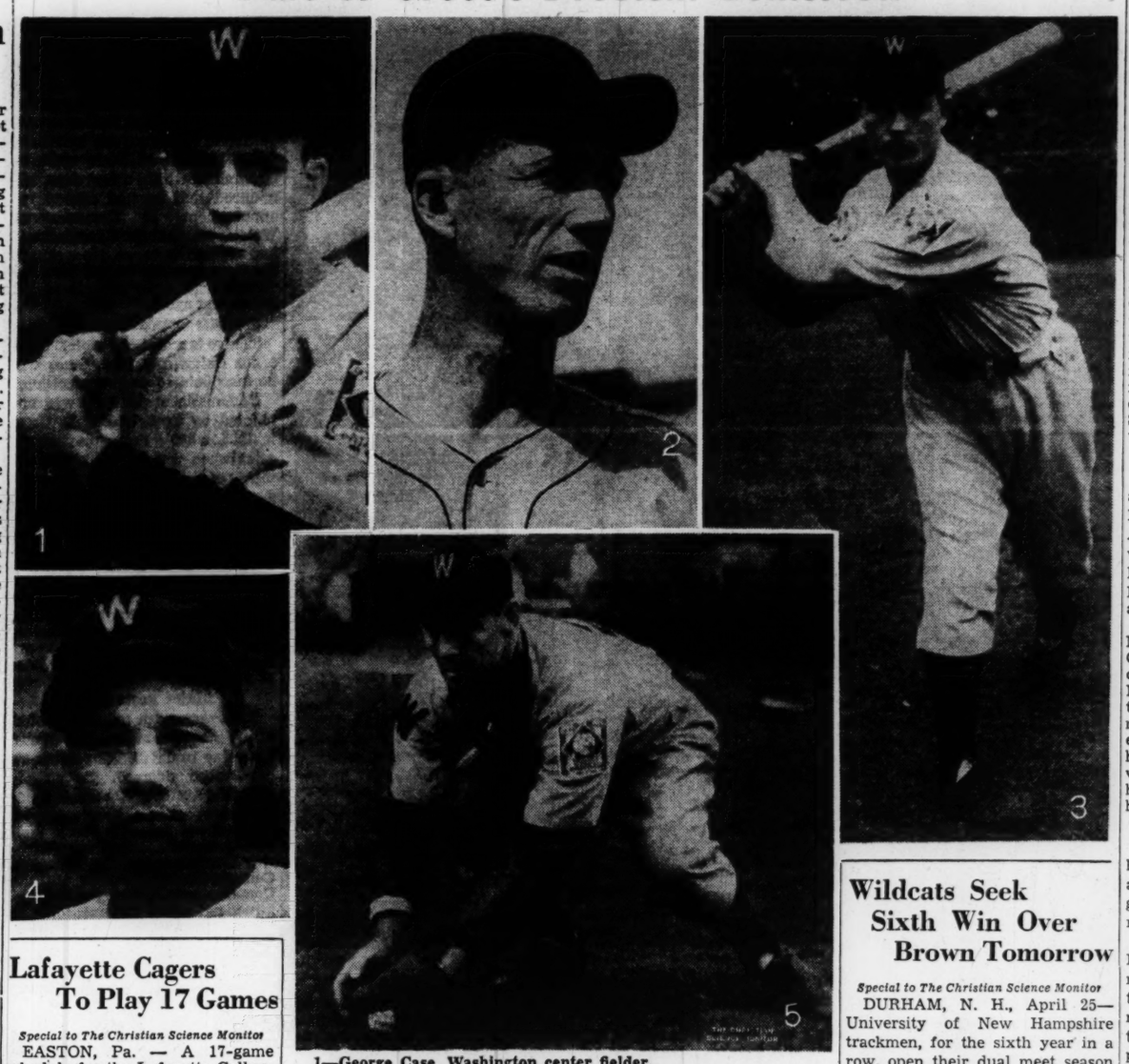
Dean Pitches May 1

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—When the Chicago Cubs and White Sox play next Monday in the Monty Stratton benefit game, Dizzy Dean will be the starting pitcher for the National Leaguers.

So said Manager Gabby Hartnett today, adding that he thought the loquacious right-hander was about ready for regular duty.

"I figure that Dizzy's appearance will help the game," Hartnett said, "and I think it's important that we draw as many as possible to that game.

Part of Grove's Problem Tomorrow



1—George Case, Washington center fielder.
2—Lefty Grove, who makes his second start tomorrow.
3—Jim Wasdell, first baseman whose hit in the 10th inning beat the Red Sox yesterday.
4—Bobby Estalella, Washington's Cuban outfielder.
5—The former Cardinal, Charley Gelbert, now a Senatorial infielder.

Lafayette Cagers To Play 17 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa. — A 17-game schedule for the Lafayette College basketball team for next season has been announced by Henry W. Clark, director of athletics at the college. The highlight of the schedule is a two-day trip to Upper New York State for the Maroon passers to meet Cornell and Colgate. Both appear on the Lafayette schedule after a lapse of many years. Other newcomers on the schedule are Wittenberg, University of Ohio, Pennsylvania Military College, and Drexel Institute. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 9—Upsala; 13—Wittenberg; 16—Cornell, at Ithaca, N. Y.; 18—Colgate, at Hamilton, N. Y.
Jan. 6—Moravian; 8—Muhlenberg, at Allentown; 10—Stevens; 13—Army, at West Point, N. Y.; 17—Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester; 20—Swarthmore.
Feb. 14—Rutgers; 17—Drexel, at Philadelphia; 19—Muhlenberg; 21—Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 24—Lehigh, at Bethlehem; 28—Albright.
March 2—Lehigh.

Boating Activity On Lake Mead Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAS VEGAS, Nevada—Lake Mead, with its miles of navigable waters impounded by mighty Boulder Dam, is rapidly developing into a vast recreational area for the southwest, Guy D. Edwards, superintendent of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area, announced here. New bathing beaches have been created and additional docks constructed during the past year for the influx of vacationists expected this season.

Tourist interest in Boulder Dam is expected to reach its peak this summer when a mighty cascade of water will go roaring over the spillways for the first time. The spillway gates will be opened to test the equipment.

Boating activity has been increasing rapidly on Lake Mead since Boulder Dam was completed and the National Park Service, taking cognizance of the steadily growing fleet of privately owned recreational craft, will place a patrol boat in use this season.

10 Big Six Dates For Kansas Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The schedule of Big Six Conference basketball games to be played by the University of Kansas during the 1939-40 season has been announced, subject to the approval of the athletic board. The schedule follows:

Jan. 5—Oklahoma; 12—Kansas State at Manhattan; 18—Missouri at Columbia; 23—Nebraska.
Feb. 12—Iowa State; 20—Kansas State; 24—Nebraska at Lincoln; 26—Iowa State at Ames.
March 11—Missouri; 8—Oklahoma at Norman.

Allan Cup Champion

MONTREAL, April 25 (AP)—The Port Arthur Bear Cats, closing with a terrific rush, won the Allan Cup and Canada's Senior Amateur Hockey championship last night by defeating the Montreal Royals 6 to 5 in the fourth game of the best-of-five play-offs series. Port Arthur succeeds the Trail, B. C., Smoke Eaters, another Western Canada entry, as champions.

Jobs for Umpires

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—In four years, George Barr's umpiring school has placed 76 umpires in organized baseball.

This year's British-American track meet in New York City is the first there since 1895.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Sporting Around the Hub

Nickerson Field, Riverside, figures to be a busy place for the balance of the week, with two baseball contests and a track meet scheduled to take place. Thursday, the Boston University nine meets Colby and Saturday it plays W. P. I., while Win Marling's trackmen run against Tufts on Saturday.

Coach Mel Collard shook up his entire baseball team for the game scheduled with Harvard on Soldiers Field, Brighton, today, in an effort to bring a victory after two straight defeats. Pitchers for the two games at the end of the week will be named later, for the pitching staff has been overworked.

Last Saturday the Terrier trackmen defeated Mass. State 86-49, and now figure to give the Jumbos a battle. Bill Floring, who captured both the low and high hurdles, and took third in both the 100-yard dash and the broad jump, is expected to add quite a few points to the B. U. Total.

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Four Harvard athletic teams will see action tomorrow afternoon. The varsity and freshman lacrosse teams meet M. I. T. on the field behind the Harvard Business School, the freshman baseball team plays Boston University freshmen, and the varsity golf team will tee off against the Terriers at the Belmont Spring Country Club. The freshman ball team, incidentally, coached by Dolph Samborski, will be seeking its seventh win in eight starts.

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Farewell to hockey and welcome to baseball will be made at a sports night program to be held Thursday evening at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. Members of the Red Sox and Bruins have been invited to attend. Master of ceremonies will be George C. Carens, local sports editor.

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Peter Manning of Watertown and member of the New England Professional Golfers' Association for many years, has been signed as the new professional at the Minute Man Golf Club, Lexington. He will take over full-time duties next week.

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Members of the Boston Olympics and the Junior Olympics enjoyed their dinner and final get-together of the season last night at the Hotel Manger. Speakers included Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, the "greatest player he has ever seen," Eddie Shore; Charles Gorman of the N. E. A. A. U., and Coach Hago Harrington of the Seniors. Walter Brown, Manager of the Garden, who gave the affair, acted as toastmaster.

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Results of baseball games played yesterday included: Northeastern Freshmen 9, Huntington School 1; New Hampshire 11, Colby 5; Boston University Freshmen 10, Wentworth Institute 6; and Providence 5, Dartmouth 1.

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Bruce Russell, football letterman from Medford, is the new President of the Tufts Varsity Club. He was named to succeed George Edwards of Whitman, co-captain of the varsity wrestling team, at the Club's annual banquet last night. Dave Pollard of Lynn, letterman in football and track, was elected Vice-President; and Freddie Jenkins, of Medford, captain-elect of soccer and letterman in basketball, was elected Treasurer; and Arnold Fine of College Point, N. Y., was named Secretary.

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Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmie Foxx, Lefty Grove, and Ted Williams were among the Red Sox stars scheduled to attend a Fathers' and Sons' baseball night at the Engineers' Club, corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street, tonight.

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No date has yet been set for the play-off for the newspaper-pro golf title, the play for which ended in a tie yesterday at Oakley Country Club. Tony Manero of Salem and Fred Knight of the Traveler, were tied with Johnny Thoren of Woodland and John English of the Herald with scores of 67 each. Second place ended in a tie also between the pairings of Tom Mahan of United Shoe and Allen Buck of the Herald, and Jack Harvey of Sagamore and Gerry Moore of the Globe.

First 'Bama Homer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—Joe Kilgrow, backfield sparkplug of Alabama's 1938 Rose Bowl football game, hit the first 1939 home run for the 'Bama baseball team. Kilgrow, third baseman and relief pitcher, got the four-bagger against Louisiana State University.

Wildcats Seek Sixth Win Over Brown Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 25—University of New Hampshire trackmen, for the sixth year in a row, open their dual meet season against Brown in Providence tomorrow afternoon.

New Hampshire will be seeking its sixth victory in the tenth consecutive meeting between these two teams, having captured first place honors in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1935.

Any strength of the Wildcats will be found in the distance runs, the broad jump, and the weights, according to Coach Paul Sweet. Runners expected to give New Hampshire points are lettermen Art Bishop of Lisbon; Harold Jennison of Lee, George McCaffrey of Lincoln, and Ted Underwood of Milford. Five veterans in the broad jump, although not ranked as letter wearers in spring competition, will be headed by Larry Stewart of Center Barnstead, who in his first meets as an undergraduate showed great promise when he approached New Hampshire records last winter. Willard Crook, Laconia; Wally Mather, Derry; Charles Maillard, Durham; and Frank Wright, Brunswick, Maine, complete the quintet.

Hopes for points in the weights fall largely on the shoulders of Matt Flaherty of Derry, a former Portland, Maine, athlete. Last spring Flaherty cracked two New Hampshire freshman marks in the hammer, with his top performance coming as he threw the 12-pound ball 194ft. 10½in. against St. John's prep. He will also compete in the discus and shot.

Forty men have been entered against the Bears in the 15 events. Originally scheduled for April 29, the meet was shifted at the request of Brown so that trackmen might enter individual competitions over the week end.

College Baseball

Providence 5, Dartmouth 1.
Fordham 7, Colgate 3.
New Hampshire 11, Colby 5.

Home Debut for Crimsons

By a Staff Photographer
Capt. Art Johns and Coach Floyd Stahl as they arranged the line-up before today's game against Boston University at Soldiers Field.

Huskies Face Strong Teams In Harvard Meet Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it is far from probable that Northeastern will finish better than third in the triangular track meet among Harvard, the Huskies, and Holy Cross at Harvard Stadium next Saturday afternoon, Coach Gerry Tatton is not too highly concerned.

The boys from Huntington Avenue have already concluded an undefeated dual meet indoor season this winter, and have continued their success to the cinders by taking Tufts last Saturday in their first outdoor meet. And prospects for sweeping their three remaining dual meets with New Hampshire, Springfield, and Colby are exceptionally good.

Huskies Outclassed

This affair with the Crimson and the Purple, however, finds the Huskies a bit out of their class. Also that probably will be the case when the New England Intercollegiates, scheduled to be held at Durham, N. H., May 19-20, roll around.

Originally, Tatton hoped that Northeastern might give Holy Cross a stiff battle for second place, conceding first place to Jaakko Mikkola's well-rounded Harvard team. Now, with his star quarter-miler, Frank Mascianica of Everett, unavailable for the meet, and his captain, Danny Miles of Norwood, off form because of illness, he doesn't see how the Huskies can hope to figure higher than third.

Does Not Give Up

Let not this frank appraisal of his team be taken for a defeatist's attitude, however. Tattan never gives up until the last race has been run.

There is just a possibility that Mascianica may run Saturday. He received a foot injury just previous to the Tufts meet, in which he did not compete, and is not expected to report before next Thursday for practice. If he can approach the form which brought him a fourth in the quarter-mile in the New England Intercollegiates last year behind Dick Gill of B. C., Doug Raymond of B. U., and Hank Quinn of New Hampshire, and which saw him turn in a 48.3s. quarter in the I. C. 4-A's last year, Tatton will use him. Otherwise, and this appears more than likely, he will save him for the New Hampshire meet May 6.

Second to Dugger

Despite his illness, Miles competed in the Tufts meet last week. Capable of 6ft. 5in. in the high jump, Danny was unable to clear 6ft., and was tied for first by Grant of Tufts. He also finished second in the 100-yard high hurdles behind the Jumbos' star, Eddie Dugger. Miles will be entered in these events Saturday, but not in his third event, the broad jump, in which he is capable of doing more than 23 feet.

For the sprints Tatton will have Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., who never drew on a spiked shoe until he came to Northeastern. Tatton has developed him to the point where he finished second in the N. E. A. A. U. championships this winter, and in dual meets lost only to Kenny Clapp of Brown in a very close finish. Charlie Chipkin of New Haven, second to Dugger last Saturday in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes, will also be entered.

Mile Quartet

In the quarter, with Mascianica out, Gerry will use Bill McDonough, Connie Sullivan, football captain-elect, Arnold Saunders, and Gardner Holmes. This quartet will also run the mile relay. Dave Lockerby and Sam Drevitch will enter the 880 and the three-quarters races respectively, while Stan Tebbetts, who came out for track for the first time in this, his senior year, and won the two-mile against Tufts, will run the mile-and-one-half.

Jack Wiren of Dedham, a sophomore who previously concentrated on the shot put, broad jumped 21ft. 11in. against Tufts, and will try this event again Saturday. Tatton has three men who are fair javelin throwers, Carl Johnson, Arthur Anderson and John Laakso, but in the rest of the field events he is weak.

♪ ♪ ♪

This meet, incidentally, is the first the three institutions have scheduled together. Harvard, which formerly held the Greater Boston Intercollegiates and more lately the Greater Boston Relay Carnival in the Stadium on this date—the same date as the Penn Relays to which most of the outstanding colleges send teams—is trying to find some event to catch popular fancy and draw a crowd.

Amherst and Williams Play Centennial Contest May 16

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., April 25—A game that has been getting up steam for 80 years will be uncorked here on May 16, when Amherst and Williams Colleges, who staged the first intercollegiate baseball game in 1859, meet again in baseball's centennial year.

Williams will undertake to avenge the 66-to-32 walloping she took at Pittsfield, Mass., before the national sport had even achieved its majority.

The final game of an extended three-game series will be played on Doubleday Field, the historic birthplace of baseball which is named after the game's inventor, Abner Doubleday. The two other games will be played earlier in the spring, but the windup will be the one that makes history.

First to Score 65

When Williams and Amherst played their first game, the rules were not quite the same as those that will be in effect on May 16. By agreement, the first team to score 65 runs was to be the winner. It took four solid hours, and 26 innings, before the last Amherst man staggered in with the sixty-sixth run. The teams had different ideas about the size of ball to be used, so each used its own. This year the rules will be standard.

The game is one of a series of events planned for Doubleday Field in the observance of baseball's centennial.

The baseball library at Cooperstown, which will be a part of the general museum at baseball's birthplace, is still on the hunt for material, according to George M. Trautman, chairman of the National Association Executive Committee.

Library Dedication

Dedication of the library will be one of the features of National Association Day, July 9, which is to be the minors' big day at Cooperstown. Trautman said that the library is still seeking old baseball books, prints, manuscripts and other data of historical value.

The museum at Cooperstown, where Gen. Abner Doubleday laid out the first diamond in 1839, houses the most priceless relics in any field of sport. Trautman said he has already begun to receive library pieces from executives of the game and its friends.

As another feature of National Association Day, the first minor league all-star game is scheduled. One leading player from each of the 40-odd minor loops in the country will be selected to make up the squads.

Kansas Experimenting On Basketball Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A basketball research laboratory has been set up in Robinson gymnasium at the University of Kansas. Convex backboards and chain netting on the goals are to be found on all sides.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Kansas basketball coach, is chairman of the research committee of the national rules body and has been carrying on several experiments. He will describe these to the national rules body at its meeting in New York City, May 1 and 2.

Different types of convex backboards have been installed at both ends of the gymnasium court and along the sides as well. The unusual backboards add a good deal of color to the court.

One of the convex backboards is a "streamlined" board, with all waste space eliminated. This board is only about half as large in total area as the average backboard. Part of the top of the backboard has been cut off, the corners rounded and all of the backboard below the goal removed.

Convex backboards make shooting from the very corners of the court possible and make it easier for people sitting near or behind the goal to see the basket. They also make for backboards which are more lively than the old ones and make for longer rebounds.

Providence Schedule

PROVIDENCE, R. I., (AP)—Providence College will play eight football games next fall, five of them at home according to the schedule released by Rev. Robert G. Quinn, Director of Athletics.

Long Island University, American International, and the Notre Dame B team are newcomers to the card.

The schedule: Sept. 22—Rhode Island State; 30—open; Oct. 6—Long Island U. at Brooklyn; 15—Niagara University; 21—American International; 28 — Springfield; Nov. 4—Holy Cross at Worcester; 11—Notre Dame B; 18—St. Anselm's at Manchester, N. H.

Bees Sell Hill

MILWAUKEE, April 25 (AP)—The Milwaukee Brewers yesterday announced purchase of John Hill, third baseman, from the Boston Bees. Hill, playing with Atlanta last season, was the batting champion of the Southern Association.

English Soccer

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Results of soccer games played yesterday in the English League:

Second Division
Coventry Club 0; West Ham United 0.
Chesterfield 0; Fulham 1.
Third Division—Southern Section
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Clapton Orient 1.
Walsall 5; Swindon Town 0.
Third Division—Northern Section
Halifax Town 3, Gateshead 3.
Stockport County 3, York City 1.

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France Considered Strong Enough to Win European Zone Davis Final This Year

Australia's Cup Chances Good, Believes Bromwich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—John Bromwich, Australian tennis champion, who was ranked No. 2 among the world's amateurs for 1938, believes that Australia possesses as good a chance as any other nation of winning the Davis Cup this year. He believes the Australian team should not have any great difficulty in getting through early rounds in the North American Zone.

The first match will be against Mexico, at Mexico City, on June 30. Bromwich played against Estoban Reyes in 1937, and retains vivid impressions of the Mexican champion's fast and sure footwork.

If the Australians are successful in Mexico, their next match will be against the Philippines, an unknown quantity. This match, Bromwich hopes, will be played in Washington.

Assuming that Australia and Japan fight out the final of the North American Zone, Bromwich feels that such opposition will be dangerous only if Yamagishi plays, and that it should result in an easy win for Australia if he does not. Last year, at Montreal, Yamagishi beat Bromwich, but lost to Adrian Quist.

Bromwich regards Nakano, Japan's No. 2, as steady without being formidable, and is of the opinion that Yamagishi and Nakano do not make a convincing doubles pair.

The Australian champion expects France to win the European Zone; he has a high regard for France's young pair, Destremeau and Petra, but would reconsider this prediction if there were any chance of Von Cramm playing for Germany.

He does not regard Great Britain's chances as very bright, even if Austin plays, since they lack a strong doubles pair. So, if Bromwich is correct, Australia will play France for the right to challenge the United States.

Bromwich Wins

PERTH, Australia, April 25 (AP)—John Bromwich beat Vivian McGrath, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, in the final round of the city of Perth tennis championships yesterday.

It was Bromwich's last tournament before his departure with the Australian Davis Cup team to compete in the North American zone competition in the United States. The Australians will meet Mexico in the first round.

Navy Among Late Entrants For Annual Penn Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Notre Dame, Wayne of Detroit; Western Michigan Teachers, Navy, and Moorehouse College of Atlanta, Georgia, are among the final entries received for the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which starts April 28 and continues April 29 on Franklin Field.

John P. Nicholson, coach of the Irish, will have two sprint relay teams and two individuals competing on the two-day program. He has nominated Robert Saggau, William Buenger, Stephen Coughlin, Clarence Marquardt, William Tucker and David Reidy, to form the 440 and 880-yard sprint teams.

Ted Leonas, a high jumper, and Bill Faymonville, discus thrower, also will compete. The former with a record of 6ft. 5⅜in. is regarded as one of the favorites in the large field of 33 jumpers from many sections of the country.

Last year Faymonville broke the Carnival record for the distance by throwing the disc 157ft. 1½in. This year he will meet sterner competition among the 48 entrants than he received in 1938. The entry of Archie Harris, formerly of Ocean City, N. J., High, a sophomore at Indiana, makes Faymonville's task to repeat a particularly difficult one. The husky Hoosier has a mark of 164ft. 9in.

Wayne has entered a team in the one-mile Class B college race and in the two sprint relays in addition to three individuals in the 400-meter hurdles and one in the high jump. Robert Luby, Art Siegel, Don Ainsworth, and Charles Doan will team in the one-mile race; Tom Adams, Robert Luby, Charles Doan, and Lin Wright in both the 440 and 880-yard relays. Wayne won the 880-yard Canadian indoor championship during the past winter.

Stanley Simons, of Wayne, with a record of 6ft. 6¼in. in the high jump, should give Byrnes of Manhattan, Leonas of Notre Dame, and other stars a keen duel for the title in the event. Luby, Waskiewicz and Don Ainsworth will represent Wayne in the 400-meter hurdle race.

The Navy will have teams in the four-mile, distance medley, and one-mile Class B race, and individuals in the 100-yard dash, javelin throw, and pole vault.

Western Michigan has Roscoe Washington, 6ft. 4in. high jumper, and Garrett Stukkie, hurdler, in the 400-meter event. Moorehouse College will have a one-mile relay team and George Mitchell in the 400-meter hurdles.

U. S. Team Wins Cubitt Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 25 (AP)—The United States team of Six-Meter yachts yesterday won the Cubitt Cup in two straight races by defeating Bermuda's three entries 11¼ to 10. The score duplicated that of yesterday's opening race and for the second-straight day Henry Morgan's Djinn led the fleet home.

To complete the resemblance, an American yacht again gained the deciding points on the final run to the finish line. Sunday it was George Nichols' Goose which moved up; yesterday it was Herman Whiton's Star Wagon.

Two Bermuda entries, Bert Darrell's Achilles and William Miller's Viking finished second and third behind Djinn. Goose was fourth to score three points while Star Wagon beat out the Trimmingham Brothers' Solenta to score the two points that decided the race.

The finishing times and points (start 3 p. m.): Djinn, 6:01:37, 6¼; Achilles, 6:03:22, 5; Viking, 6:08:08, 4; Goose, 6:10:26, 3; Star Wagon, 6:13:05, 2; Solenta, 6:13:17, 1.

Trophies Awarded To Three Wrestlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Joe Loucks, Howard Buck and Gene Farrell have been awarded the 1939 Coach Hugo Otopalik trophies at Iowa State College. These awards go annually to three men on the Cyclone varsity wrestling squad.

Loucks, junior from Cherokee and Big Six Conference champion in the 165-pound class, received the trophy for the highest scholastic average during winter quarter.

Farrell, Fort Dodge junior, was rewarded for winning high scoring honors on the Cyclone squad. To Buck, Big Six champion heavyweight from Mount Ayr, went the trophy for the most improvement during the season.

Buck, a reserve last season, downed Elmer Hackney, Kansas State defending champion and Olympic prospect, in the conference heavyweight finals here last month.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

International League

Jersey City 13, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 8, Newark 4.
Montreal 6, Syracuse 2.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 7, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 1.
Only games

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa 4, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth 2, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 8, Houston 3.
Beaumont 13, Shreveport 2.

Statistics Department

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Eight hundred teams were entered in the Indiana State basketball tourney this year, requiring sixty-four elimination tournaments.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	3	1	.750
Boston	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
New York	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200
Brooklyn	1	4	.200

Results April 24

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 6, New York 5.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games cheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	1	.800
Detroit	4	2	.667
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Boston	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Washington	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	2	.333

Results April 24

Washington 10, Boston 9 (10 innings).
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 8.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (First Three in Each League)
(10 or More at Bats)

Player, Club	G	A	B	R	H	P C
McCormick, Reds	3	11	3	7	.636
McCosky, Tigers	6	24	8	12	.500
Medwick, Cardinals	4	16	1	8	.500
Fox, Tigers	6	27	3	12	.444
Kuhel, White Sox	5	23	2	10	.435
Arnovich, Phillies	6	25	5	10	.400

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
McNair, White Sox	8	Hassett, Bees	6
Walker, Tigers	6	Medwick, Cards.	6
Walker, W. Sox	6		
Kreevich, W. Sox	6		

Home Runs

American League		National League	
(16 players with each)	1	Ott, Giants	2
		Camilli, Dodgers	2
		Marty, Cubs	2

Tennessee Day

July 23 will be "Tennessee Day" at the Court of Sports, World's Fair, New York City. On this particular day the Tennessee Banner will be raised, the Tennessee Alma Mater played and a special salute to the University of Tennessee and its great football team of the past season. A large picture of Bowden Wyatt, Captain of the undefeated, untied Tennessee Vols, as well as a great All-America end, will be displayed in the Court of Sports.

Coach Kennett's golfers are touring the University of Iowa course in fewer strokes than ever before in April.

Has New Owner

Miami News Service

Stormy Weather

This famous ocean racing yacht has been bought by William H. Labrot, Annapolis Yacht Club.

Stormy Weather to Renew Its Rivalry With Vamarie

William H. Labrot has bought "Stormy Weather," one of the most famous of ocean racing yachts, and announced that he will enter her in the New London-to-Annapolis race, which starts on June 24. Entry in this race will renew "Stormy Weather's" five-year-old rivalry with "Vamarie," now owned by the United States Naval Academy.

In 1935, "Stormy Weather," sailed by Roderick Stephens, covered the 3,100 miles from Newport to Norway in 19 days and 5 hours, winning over "Vamarie," then owned by Vadim Makaroff, by more than 40 hours. A year later she won the Class A Newport to Bermuda race, again beating "Vamarie," this time by eight hours. For three successive years, 1937, 1938 and 1939, she has won the Miami-to-Nassau race, again sailed by Roderick Stephens.

Built in 1934

"Stormy Weather" was designed by Sparkman & Stephens and built in 1934 by Henry Nevins, of City Island, for Philip Le Boutillier. Several years later she was bought by Robert W. Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., who owned her until her purchase by Mr. Labrot. "Stormy Weather" is yawl rigged, 54 feet in length over-all and 39 feet 8 inches on the water line. She is 12½ feet wide.

Mr. Labrot, who is chairman of the race committee of the Annapolis Yacht Club, which is sponsoring the New London-to-Annapolis race this year, is now mailing entry blanks to yacht owners inviting them to compete for the Governor of Maryland's trophy which will be awarded to the winner of the race. The distance to be covered is about 465 nautical miles and the race will start the day after the Harvard-Yale boat races.

Entry Approved

The Navy Department has already given formal permission to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to enter "Vamarie" and her entry has been received. Being of such long standing, the rivalry between "Stormy Weather" and "Vamarie" this year is certain to arouse great interest among yachting enthusiasts.

The New London-to-Annapolis race will be open to cruising type boats between 35 and 73 feet in over-all length. Prizes will be offered in each of the two classes into which the entries will be divided. Annapolis is only a few miles from Gibson Island and the course will be practically the same as that raced every fourth year since 1929 from New London to Gibson Island under the sponsorship of the Gibson Island Yacht Club.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Held Browns to six hits and fanned five for 4-2 victory.

Stan Hack, Cubs—Belted triple and two singles in victory over Pirates.

Sam West, Buddy Myer and Jim Wasdell, Senators—Hit successive singles in tenth inning for run that beat Red Sox 10-9.

Lou Fette, Bees—Limited Dodgers to six hits in mound duel to win 4-1.

Gerald Walker, White Sox—Paced ten-hit attack on Cleveland pitching with double and three singles, driving in two runs and scoring two.

Morrie Arnovich, Phillies—Clouted homer with one on to start Phils off to triumph over Giants

Monte Pearson and Red Rolfe, Yankees—Pearson held Athletics to four hits; Rolfe homered for first run in 2-1 victory.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Manager Oscar Vitt of the Cleveland Indians fined Catcher Rollie Hemsley $250 and suspended him indefinitely for breaking training rules.

Three Years Ago

Bryan Grant, third ranking U. S. Tennis player, defeated Don Budge, No. 2, in five sets to win Mason-Dixon Tournament.

Five Years Ago

Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, broke world shot put record with 55ft. 1½in. at Drake Relays.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Buddy Myer Says Bees Improved

Buddy Myer was sitting on the dugout steps at Fenway Park. He wore a rubber shirt, with a towel wrapped around his neck. The temperature was in the low 60's, which is fair enough for Boston, where snow is possible any time during the month of April. But Buddy winters in Ellisville, Miss., and down in that country the sun shines warm for 12 months in the year.

"Doesn't it ever get hot in this town?" asked the shivering second baseman of the Washington Senators, blowing on his hands. "I mean, doesn't it ever get hot here before the first of June?"

Bees Improved

His team mates ignored the question. They were too busy watching James Emory Foxx poking batting practice balls over the left field wall.

"By the way," Myer continued, turning his back on the plate and the efforts of the Red Sox slugger. "You've got a pretty good National League ball club in this town. We moved North with the Bees again this spring and I thought they shaped up much stronger than last year. Old Casey Stengel has more power, with Simmons and Hassett in there, and they're good behind the plate and on the mound. They looked much better to me than some of the other National League clubs I've seen."

Likes Eddie Miller

Myer, who has been around the American League long enough to know a real infielder when he sees one, calls Eddie Miller a youngster very likely to succeed in the majors. "He certainly can hound that ball," Buddy said. "He's a big league shortstop if I ever saw one. And he'll hit a long one for you once in a while. He and Cuccinello are a tough combination out there. You can't hit the ball through them and they can make double plays."

Will Simmons help the club?

"Will he?" Myer went on, pounding a bat on the dugout steps. "He has already. How can a fellow who drove in 95 runs last year miss helping a club like the Bees? Al has always been a great outfielder, and although he's slowed down some, he's still fast enough to stay around for a while."

Myer's Fifteenth

As a matter of fact, Myer is doing well for a fellow who has been around the American League for 15 campaigns. Last season he came up with a .336 batting average, an increase of 43 points over the previous year. When he first stepped to the plate at Fenway Park in the Red Sox series, Buddy was hitting a neat .500 by way of six hits in 12 tries against the Yankees and Athletics. In 1935 he hit .349 and was crowned batting champ in the junior circuit. Perhaps this is another big year for Ellisville's favorite son.

Incidentally, Myer's name was once mentioned prominently in connection with the berth now occupied by Bucky Harris. After Clark Griffith sold Joe Cronin to Boston, there was a lapse of several weeks before he signed Harris to manage the Senators, and during that time the name of Buddy Myer was connected with the open post. Buddy admits he nurses managerial ambitions. But what ball player doesn't?

* * *

Diamond dust . . . At one time or another this spring, the Senators have limped along without Rick Ferrell, Cecil Travis, Buddy Lewis and Jim Wasdell . . . Trade rumors are circulating at Fenway Park . . . The critics say Joe Cronin wants another catcher to help Gene Desautels, and another outfielder . . . Joe probably would take Glenn and Hoag from the Browns . . . From New York comes the story that the Yankees will keep Jake Powell, whom they were ready to peddle last fall . . . Joe McCarthy, it seems, has always been sweet on the temperamental outfielder . . . It was Colonel Ruppert who wanted Jake traded or sold . . . That was a great comeback exhibition Schoolboy Rowe gave the other day . . . The Tigers are a cinch to finish in the money with the tall right-hander back in there every fourth day . . . He won 16 and lost nine with Beaumont last year under that torrid Texas League sun . . . The Schoolboy won 62 and dropped only 31 from 1934 through '36 in a Detroit uniform, and took particular delight in beating the Yankees . . . Which is something the rest of the American League would like to do.

Midwestern Keglers Break Into First 10

CLEVELAND, April 25 (AP)—Three Midwestern entrants broke into the first ten of the American Bowling Congress tournament standings yesterday.

Erv Roloff and Ollie Rogahn of Milwaukee hit 1,316 for ninth place in the doubles, where Philip Icuss and Murray Fowler of Steubenville, Ohio, lead with 1,405. Roloff had 222, 224, 193—639 and Rogahn 175, 277, 225—677.

In the singles, Victor Shewman of Ann Arbor, Mich., tied for eighth place with 221, 246, 236—703. Don Johnson of Indianapolis paces the event with 720.

The Leaders

Five-Man Teams

Fife Electric Supply Co., Detroit	3,151
Elks No. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.	3,066
Old Reading, Hazleton, Pa.	3,045
Budweiser, Chicago	3,040
Pabst Blue Ribbon, Chicago	3,032

Doubles

P. Icuss—M. Fowler, Steubenville, O.	1,405
O. Jensen—H. Fisbeck, Terre Haute	1,394
B. Fazio—A. Galati, Akron, Ohio	1,384
B. Barkow—R. Riepel, Milwaukee	1,333
S. Shelley—L. Schmidt, Wooster, Ohio	1,332

Singles

Don Johnson, Indianapolis	720
Walter Szyknowny, Chicago	717
Carl Nagle, Gowanda, N. Y.	714
Mike Testa, Detroit	711
William Beisner, Jr., Watertown, Wis.	709

All-Events

Joe Wilman, Chicago	2,028
Stanley Rudicki, Chicago	2,002
Murray Fowler, Steubenville	1,973
William Beisner, Jr., Watertown	1,971
Fred Breckle, Detroit	1,952

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — McCormick, Cincinnati, .636; Medwick, St. Louis, .500.

Runs—Ott, New York, 8; Bonura, New York, and Garms, Boston, 7.

Runs batted in—Hassett, Boston, and Medwick, St. Louis, 6.

Hits — Arnovich, Philadelphia, 10; Danning, New York, and Hassett and Cuccinello, Boston, 9.

Doubles, Bartell, Chicago, 5; Danning, New York, 4.

Triples—5 tied with one each.

Home runs — Ott, New York, Marty, Chicago, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 2.

Stolen bases — Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 2; 14 tied with one each.

Pitching — Fette, Boston, and Gumbert, New York, 2—0.

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .500; Fox, Detroit, .444.

Runs — McCosky, Detroit, 8; Foxx, Boston and Wright, Washington, 6.

Runs batted in—McNair, Chicago, 8; Walker, Detroit, and Walker and Kreevich, Chicago, 6.

Hits — Fox and McCosky, Detroit, 12.

Doubles — Owens, Chicago, 5; Williams, Boston, 4.

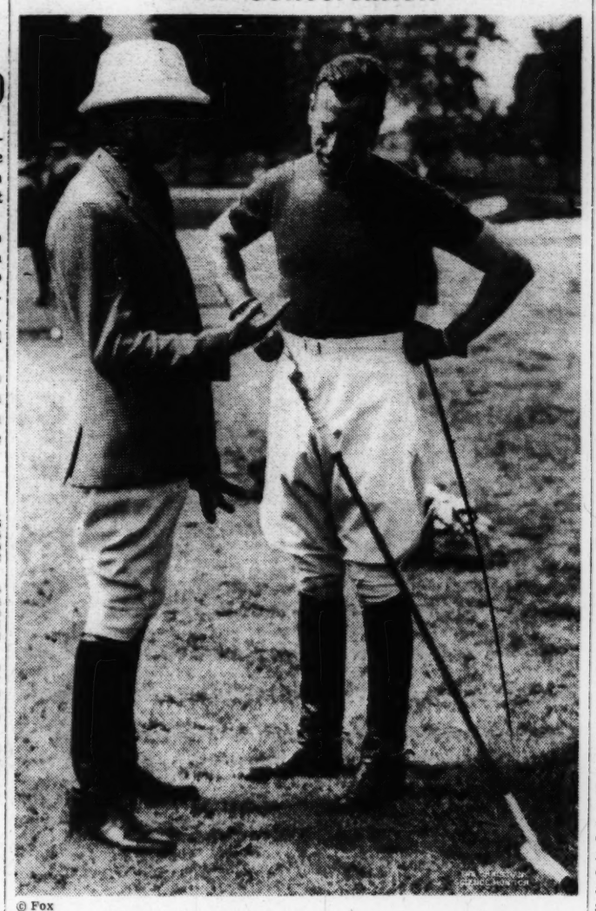
Triples—Travis, Washington 2. Eight tied with one each.

Home runs—16 tied with one each.

Stolen bases—Hoag, St. Louis, 2; six tied with one each.

Pitching—Bridges, Detroit, 2—0; 12 tied with 1—0 each.

Polo Conversation



© Fox

Chairman of the committee responsible for the proposed International Code of pony polo rules, Lord Louis Mountbatten, himself a keen player, is seen (right) talking with cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, at Ranelagh

And Talking of - - - Pony Polo

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

England Applies Proposed 'International Code'

LONDON—With the foremost British players away in America, practicing assiduously for the Westchester Cup matches against the United States at Meadowbrook next June, the 1939 pony polo season here will be a quiet "domestic" one. But, all the same, it promises a new angle of interest, since the game is to be played here under the proposed International Code of rules, now being studied, though not yet adopted, in the U. S. A.

In this code, which may become universal, the English, American and Indian rules have been collated and the best points in each recommended, with provision made for supplementary "local" rules, as may be demanded by circumstances peculiar to any particular country. A noticeable change that the application of the code will make to English polo this summer is that the duration of the chukka will be 7½ minutes instead of 8, just as it is in the United States and India.

The latter country, by the way, is to adopt next season the rewritten rules at present under consideration by Polo Associations throughout the world. If the codified laws be universally accepted, an International Rules Committee is to be set up, comprising three delegates each from the Hurlingham, U. S. A. and Indian Associations and one delegate each from the national polo authorities that play at present under the rules of one or other of those Associations.

First Proposal in 1937

The first suggestion of framing up a set of rules to be common in all countries was made during 1937, when representatives of U. S. A., Argentina, India, France and Egypt were all in London, and since then the work of producing a draft for consideration by all polo associations has been accomplished at Hurlingham, thanks mainly to the labors of Lord Louis Montbatten and Lieutenant-Colonel Gannon.

Uniformity in application of the rules of play by umpires is another matter to which special attention has been given in Britain recently, and the plan has been adopted for this summer of appointing a Chief Umpire, whose duties, in addition to taking charge of the most important games at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton, will be to observe the work of fellow-umpires in other matches, with a view to discussion subsequently for the benefit of one and all.

Maj. M. Cox, well-known Roehampton umpire, has been selected for this new position, and he will be responsible direct to the London Polo Committee. When the London season ends, July 29, Major Cox's services are to be at the disposal of the County Polo Association, which supervises the game outside the London area.

Beautiful Grounds

Although London polo gets nearly all the limelight—it takes place in the beautiful grounds of three big social clubs, Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton—the game is played very enthusiastically, also, by clubs at several other centers. Such as Rugby, West Somerset, North Staffordshire, Mid-Chester, Toulston and Penshurst.

Exept when outstanding international games are on the program, the big event of the London season is always the tournament for the Hurlingham Champion Cup, the final of which is listed this year for July 24. Play stars up early in May, weather permitting, and the leading annual metropolitan competitions (with the dates on which they will be decided in 1939) are:

At Hurlingham:
Empire Cup, May 29.
Inter-Regimental Tournament, June 17.
Champion Cup, July 24.
Cicero Cup, July 1.
Tyro Cup, July 8.
Social Clubs' Cup, July 22
At Ranelagh:
Buenos Aires Cup, May 20
Open Cup, June 10.
Subalterns' Gold Cup, June 24.
Verdun Cup, June 17.
Coronation Cup, July 8.
Duke of York's Cup, July 12.
At Roehampton:
Whitney Cup, May 13.
Open Cup, May 27.
Bhopal Cup, June 3.
Shaw Cup, July 24.
Roehampton Cup, July 8.
Ladies Nomination Cup, July 22.

At Hurlingham and Ranelagh, the general public is admitted to view the play, but at Roehampton the spectators are all members of the club or people who have come in on vouchers obtained from members.

Indians Sign Sewell

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have signed Luke Sewell, veteran catcher, to plug a gap caused by an injury to Rollie Hemsley.

Sewell, 38 years old, worked out with the team before yesterday's game with Detroit. He was with the Indians from 1921 to 1932 and then went to Washington. He played with the Chicago White Sox before going to Brooklyn last fall. Brooklyn gave him his unconditional release last week.

Cooper Union Will Expand Sport Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Expansion of sports activity at Cooper Union will result from a new policy governing extra-curricular activities adopted by the trustees of the Union. For the first time since the institution was established 80 years ago, athletics will be financed and directed by the Union instead of by the students.

Basketball will be featured, according to Dr. Edwin Sharp Burdell, new director of the Union. The playing schedule will be enlarged, and greater training and coaching facilities will be provided. Next year's schedule will include games with schools and colleges of the metropolitan area as well as with other institutions of the East.

Varsity Sports

Fencing and rifle competition will be encouraged as varsity sports. Interclass teams will be formed in basketball, swimming, water polo, and soccer. Larger numbers of both men and women will be enabled to participate.

The aim of the new program, Dr. Burdell points out, is to effect a reorganization of undergraduate life which will provide the student body, recruited chiefly from the metropolitan area, with advantages comparable to those existing generally in the nation's colleges and universities. Dramatics will be introduced as an official student activity, and, like athletics, will be sponsored and supported with Union funds.

Policy

Undergraduate policy will be formulated by a faculty committee of which Professor Ernest W. Starr of the Department of Electrical Engineering is chairman. Other members of the committee are Professor Herbert F. Roemmle of the mechanical engineering department, Esmond Shaw, assistant director of the Art Schools, and Lawrence Perez, instructor in civil engineering.

Representing the administration in carrying out the new program will be Walter S. Watson, who has been appointed assistant professor of psychology and director of admissions and student relations in Cooper Union. Professor Watson until recently was a member of the Faculty of Columbia University.

Student Control

"Student planning and control of extra-curricular activities will be encouraged to the greatest possible extent," Dr. Burdell explained. "Faculty and students will co-operate in relating these activities with the educational work of Cooper Union. Team and club organization will be preserved and encouraged in order to give students as large a participation as possible in handling their own affairs."

Student life at Cooper Union, Dr. Burdell pointed out, has been relatively unorganized, and participation in student activities has been limited. "While," he added, "we probably never can aspire to the calm of an elm-shaded campus nor to the leisurely approach to education which such a situation implies, we can, nevertheless, aid our young men and women in expressing and enriching their personalities through extra-curricular activities. The action of the trustees in sanctioning the new program promises a fuller development of student life at Cooper Union."

Browns Release Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24 (AP)—Bob Muncrief, 23-year-old right-hander of the Browns, has been released to the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League on option, Vice-President William O. DeWitt announced last night.

Muncrief won eight and lost 11 with San Antonio last year. Sacramento is a farm of the St. Louis Cardinals.

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Best in Civilization of Old World Displayed at Zurich's Exhibition

Swiss Combine Order and Zeal In Getting Up Fair at Zurich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Some national expositions have opened incomplete. But not so the Swiss National Exhibition of 1939. Switzerland is not a large country, but its people are characteristically thorough. They have not held a national exposition for 25 years, but they have been preparing their 1939 fair for a long time, and on May 6, when it opens, nothing will be lacking. The uncertainties of European politics have not been permitted to retard arrangements.

No elaborate ceremonies have been planned for the opening of the Exhibition on May 6; that is not the Swiss custom. The main entrances to the two sections have been located at the little lake harbors of Reisbach and Enge, and they will swing open without undue formality. Those first visitors will see no more and no less than the other millions who are expected.

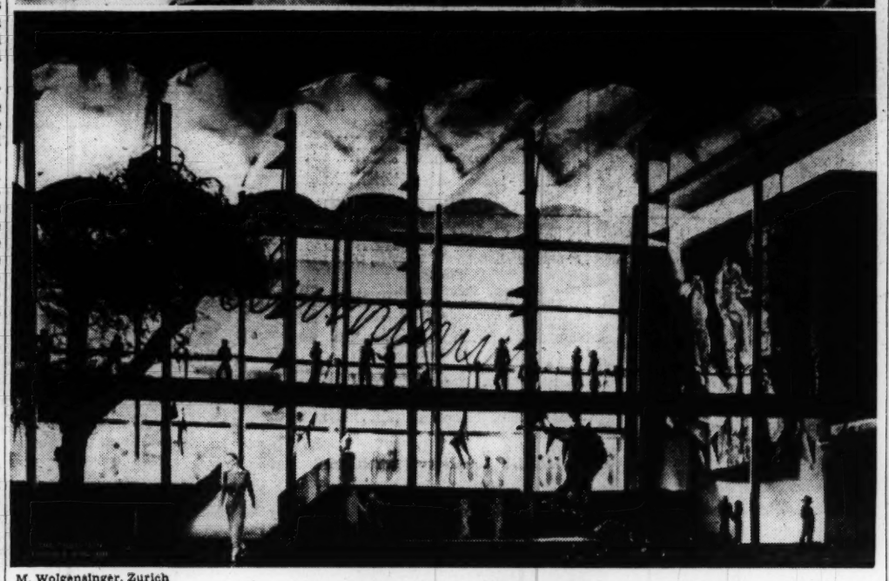
But even before one enters the grounds on the two shores of the lake, there will be evidence of the careful preparations made by Zurich. For two years the City has been engaged in a municipal "beauty campaign," improving still further one of the best-administered cities in Europe. Several streets have been widened, and the city has been thoroughly scrutinized to eliminate ugly spots.

The Swiss people have been looking forward to the Exhibition for a long time. They have not only helped to prepare the exhibits, but they intend to visit Zurich at least once to see for themselves that they are properly displayed. One of the primary purposes of the Exhibition is educative; to show the people of one canton how those in the other cantons live, to set forth the best in every form of human work, toward which the people should strive. Arrangements have been made to bring to Zurich some time from May to October all the children of Switzerland, and most of their elders as well.

The influx of visitors naturally will impose some strain upon the City's hospitality. But Zurich, like all of Switzerland, is accustomed to serve as host to people from all over the world. The Swiss hotel industry is perhaps the best organized anywhere, and its leaders have united in efforts to make sure that Zurich can accommodate all its visitors in comfort. The people of the City have agreed to open their houses to those who cannot find places in the numerous hotels. There will be barracks and rest-homes of all kinds for Swiss visitors. The summer weather makes it possible to accommodate young people and their more hardy elders in tents.

The entire nation has contributed to the cost of the Exhibition. Contributions have been made by the Federal Government, the Canton of Zurich and the City. The exhibitors have paid for fitting out the interiors of their respective pavilions. Admission fees of course will pay a considerable part of the cost; they have been provisionally fixed at two Swiss francs (about 50 cents).

As is usually the case with national expositions, some of the buildings are being made permanent, so that they may serve the present and future generations of Zurich residents. Permanent too will be the many improvements made in Zurich itself.



M. Wolgensinger, Zurich

An Invitation to Switzerland

Above: A poster advertising the National Exposition at Zurich. Below: The entrance to the Hall of Aluminum at the Exposition.

Exhibition to Show How Swiss Find Happiness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—It seems eminently proper that, in this year of uncertainty in Europe, the people of Switzerland should hold a National Exhibition at Zurich for the first time since 1914. In the months from May to October, the life and work of the Swiss people will be on view in an exhibition covering 32 acres on both sides of Zurich's beautiful lake.

This exhibition seems timely because a portrayal of the life of the Swiss people is a description in miniature of the best in European civilization. This little country with its 4,000,000 citizens has successfully combined in a true democracy the cultures of the great German, French and Italian peoples.

The way of life worked out in Switzerland, and pictured in the exhibition, is, in the words of Professor Gilbert Murray, "more adapted to human happiness than any other of Europe, not merely from its beauty but because it is free from oppression and cruelty, free from intolerance, and permeated by a friendly spirit between man and man."

The plan of the exhibition is very simple. It has been designed to reflect, as clearly as possible, the life and character of the inhabitants. It has been designed for the enlightenment of the Swiss people themselves, even more than for foreign visitors. In the words of one of its architects, the exhibition is a "report to the Swiss people and to their neighbors of the progress made during the past quarter of a century by Swiss industry, commerce and professions, the development of arts, sciences and public education."

This plan has enabled the exhibition to mirror the remarkable diversity of Swiss life, drawn from so many of the cultures of Europe. Every section of the population, every one of the autonomous cantons, has contributed to a nation-wide effort to picture its own particular life, as a part of the larger national life reflected in the whole Exhibition.

The exhibits have been set out in Zurich's lovely parks, beneath century-old trees. The verdant hills rising from the lake form a natural frame, while in the distance snow-covered peaks stand in their majesty. Nature has been called upon to contribute her generous share to the efforts of man.

Pavilions and Product

The exhibition is divided into two main sections, on each shore of the lake. The twelve pavilions on the left shore are devoted to industry, commerce, education and art. One pavilion is devoted to the textile industry, so important to Switzerland. Another displays the Swiss tourist industry, a third the traffic and transport of Switzerland, so admirably planned and complete. The electricity pavilion shows how thoroughly the Swiss nation has utilized its rich resources in water power.

One pavilion has been set apart for the watch-making industry, in which the Swiss are pre-eminent. Another is devoted to the manufacture of food-stuffs. The timber industry has a building to itself, and there is a house and home section, so important to a people which values family life so highly. One pavilion is devoted to heavy industries, which the Swiss have developed to a larger extent than is generally known. Here one sees to what extent the Swiss manufacture power machinery, metals, rubber and chemical products. The educational section shows not only the universal excellence of Swiss schools, but also the graphic arts, children's playgrounds, the theater and the press. The Pavilion of Arts shows the best in plastic arts and painting.

Rural Life on Display

The right shore of the lake has been devoted to the Swiss countryside. The agricultural section has been planned with great care to picture accurately the charm and diversity of Swiss rural life. Various displays show agriculture as a national asset; agricultural engineering, rural colonization, marketing, fruit nurseries, vine-culture, live-stock shows. Another section is devoted to wild life, fishing and bird protection. There is a co-operative pavilion, showing the extent to which co-operative movements have progressed in Switzerland.

For many visitors, the climax of the exhibition may well be the Swiss village on the right shore. Here one may see how most of the Swiss people live and work. Here one may view a display of national costumes, a communal house, a village dairy, a small farm and a large farm, complete in every detail. Here are displayed cottage industries, a village dairy, a country inn, in fact, the whole of Swiss village life.

Old and New Blend In City of Zurich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—An intriguing combination of the old and new characterizes Zurich. Along the tree-lined Bahnhofstrasse are fashionable shops, smart hotels, modern business buildings. But it is only a few steps to narrow cobble-stone streets, where the houses are quaint and huddled, and the present seems far away.

Switzerland Alert to Defend Neutrality

By Dr. Eric Kessler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Events in Europe cast a spotlight on an important issue—neutrality of Switzerland.

Situated as it is, between Central and Western Europe, Switzerland cannot help viewing with anxiety the fact that most of the recent changes that have taken place in Europe have been brought about by force.

Public opinion in Switzerland has, till now, rarely hesitated in expressing its feelings about the fulfilment of so-called "justified aspirations" and "revisions of treaties," as practiced by two of its neighbors—Germany in the north and Italy in the south. The Swiss are well aware that these changes are not at all the type of "peaceful changes" promoters of the League of Nations at one time had in mind. They cannot overlook the fact that alterations which have taken place in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia mean disaster for more than one branch of international law. And for a country which bases its policy on one of those branches—the neutrality law—this is no small matter.

Absolute Neutrality

The Swiss Government and people are inclined to think their position as neutrals is still intact, however shattered some other aspects of international law have lately become. Swiss neutrality, conceived by the Swiss themselves as an "absolute" form, has not always escaped criticism, even in League of Nations circles. Attacks that have been made on it since absorption of Austria in the Reich are, however, of another kind. Several German professors of international law have been trying to deny all neutral rights in the event of a totalitarian war. Authors of these criticisms, however, recently have become silent, realizing it is not in the interests of National Socialist policy to sow too many doubts about neutrality. They were thinking far more about American than Swiss neutrality, but for the time being Switzerland profits by their attitude, though it fully realizes the guarantees they hold out are very precarious. The guarantees might at any time be questioned, as soon as the necessity for considering the neutral rights of powers like the United States or Poland had disappeared.

This is not the first time Swiss neutrality has been open to doubts, and that attempts have been made to mold it. It is, however stressed by Swiss experts—with a particular eye on the present situation—that up till now Switzerland has been able to defend its own conception of neutrality against outside interference.

With a view to present tendencies the victory of neutrality in Swiss history is interesting and important. Swiss neutrality began to take shape at the end of the Thirty Years War when, in the Treaty of Westphalia, it severed connections with the Holy Roman Empire. From that time on Switzerland has defended its neutrality in international politics, and, with the exception of foreign invasions between 1798 and 1815, has been successful. At the end of the seventeenth century, neutrality became the basis of the Swiss Republic; and the Swiss tried as hard as they could to keep aloof from international alliances and treaties which might involve them in European quarrels. They had long before developed an attitude of their own; so much so that they did not encounter many difficulties when they tried to regain their former neutrality at the end of the Napoleonic era.

Napoleon himself admitted after many painful political experiences in Switzerland, that he, who had been able to win the confidence of the French, did not feel equal to the task of governing the Swiss.

Status Defined in 1815

The international status of Switzerland was newly defined at the Congress of Vienna. In the memorandum dated Nov. 20, 1815, Austria, France, Britain, Russia, and Prussia recognized the neutrality of Switzerland, as it had developed during centuries, was in the interest of the whole of Europe.

There were times, after this, when Swiss neutrality was subject to trial from abroad. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the Russians, for instance, tried to impose restrictions on discussions of German affairs published in Swiss newspapers but they failed; this at a time when Switzerland harbored a great many German political refugees. Swiss neutrality was able to withstand the pressure of the World War of 1914-1918. The Swiss then made all-round acceptance of their neutrality easier by taking their humanitarian duties seriously.

At the end of the war, Switzerland became a member of the League of Nations, after a plebiscite in which opinions were divided. The Federal Council was strongly in favor of the country entering the League. The greatest obstacle to it was the special position Switzerland had held up till then in Europe, and which it wanted to maintain. The people saw the risks they would have to take very clearly, but they considered the new guarantees might counterbalance them.

Neutrality Recognized

This, at least, was the official point of view, and the Federal Council was able to obtain from the western powers the recognition of Swiss neutrality within the League of Nations. This was laid down in the London Declaration of Feb. 13, 1920; it mentions Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the neutrality of Switzerland and stipulates, further, that Switzerland would not have to take part in military sanctions imposed by the League. As long as Germany, and its other neighbors were also members, Switzerland could be satisfied with the specified neutrality the London Declaration had given it.

But after Germany had withdrawn from Geneva, and the war between Italy and Abyssinia began, new and very serious problems had to be faced. Sanctions threatened relations with Italy, and the Federal Council had, however reluctantly, to plead with the League of Nations for their own interpretation of the Sanctions Article. Many Swiss people had serious doubts about the character of the conflict, in which they saw too much power politics. The sanctions experiment over, the Federal Council soon began to take soundings with the object of recovering for Switzerland its former undiluted neutrality rights, as they had been established in the Treaty of Vienna. This was the purpose of the memorandum the Federal Council submitted on April 29, 1938, to the Council of the League of Nations; it notified other League powers that Switzerland no longer would be able to take part in economic sanctions, as that would risk prejudicing the country's neutrality.

Request Granted

In its May session of 1938, the Council adopted a resolution which said Switzerland would not be asked to join in sanctions. Soon afterwards the Swiss Federal Council invited the Swiss ministers in Berlin and Rome to inform the German and Italian Governments of the new situation. Both expressed satisfaction that Switzerland had been able to free itself from duties the nature of which might endanger the country's neutrality. Germany and Italy declared at the same time that as long as Switzerland was resolved to remain neutral, they would be prepared to recognize and respect its neutrality, which they considered as an important element in the stability of Europe.

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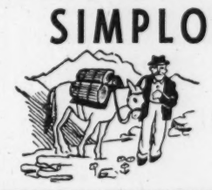
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Zurich Exhibition to Emphasize Variety of Swiss Industrial Development

Swiss Make Giant Locomotives As Well as Delicate Watches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Switzerland is so famous for its tourist attractions, and for its milk and chocolate products, that many visitors are surprised to discover that Switzerland is also one of the advanced industrial countries of Europe. The Swiss National Exhibition this summer shows to what a large extent the Swiss people depend for their livelihood upon their manufacturing industries. The Swiss-made products on view, ranging from tiny watches to great electric locomotives and turbines, will indicate a variety of manufactured goods of which much larger industrial countries might be proud.

Although Switzerland's natural resources are not great, the Swiss people have compensated for this disadvantage by their own skill and industry. They developed factories of all kinds centuries ago, and these have held their own in the severe competition of the modern world.

Refugees Founded Industries

The Swiss silk industry, for example, is older than that of France, while the Swiss were making cotton textiles before the cotton mills of England were well started, or those of Germany had been projected. The beginnings of many Swiss industries, it is interesting to note at the present time, have been traced to refugees fleeing from persecution in other parts of Europe. The Swiss gave them asylum, and they repaid this kindness by lending all their skill and ingenuity to their adopted country.

Today, the Swiss silk industry is still very important, although tariff walls elsewhere have reduced Swiss exports of silk. Most silk weaving is done in the canton of Zurich, which sends about four-fifths of its products abroad. At Basle, silk ribbons have been manufactured for centuries. The cotton industry, started in Switzerland in the seventeenth century, attained its full development in the late nineteenth century. Spinning mills are scattered through a dozen cantons.

Swiss embroideries are known throughout the world, made both by hand and by machine. Local and national governments have united in encouraging this industry through periods of economic depression, so that ancient skills may not be lost. Although Switzerland's mountain slopes and limited meadows have little room for sheep, woolens are manufactured here. The knitting and hosiery industry, too, employs about 10,000 persons, no small number in such a little country.

Electric Power Employed

Switzerland has its full share, also, of heavy industries. The machine-making industry ranks second to textiles, and employs about 86,000 persons. Having unlimited resources of water-power, the Swiss early became interested in developing them, and have evolved several types of turbines. Almost all the Swiss railways use electric power and equipment is made in the country. The Swiss make their own textile and watch-making machines. The Swiss electric power machine industry, started about 50 years ago, now sends its products, as well as engineers and technicians, to all parts of the world.

Everyone knows about the Swiss watch-making industry, which was started in the sixteenth century at Geneva. It became so famous that Swiss watchmakers later carried their craft all through Europe and into other continents. In the eighteenth century 88 Genevese watchmakers traveled to Constantinople to start an industry there.

Originally, watchmakers worked in their own homes, and every watch was hand-made. The evolution of modern industry brought mass production into watchmaking, and the Swiss were quick to adopt such methods. Today they not only make the finest hand-made watches for which they became famous centuries ago but also reliable machine-made watches which can be sold at low prices.

Peter Savary

The Little Lacemakers of Mürren

Alps Cataracts Make Music for Lacemakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MÜRREN, Switzerland—As the hot spring sun pierces through the last blanket of snow that has long lain upon the winding Mürren Plateau, another transformation takes place along the one "high street" of this world-famed mountain village. Small square tables, chairs, and stools of different sizes are brought hastily from within the cosy brown chalets, and arranged in neat order outside.

To the accompaniment of roaring waterfalls and torrents, which, freed at last from winter's icy grip, now leap 2,500 feet over the perpendicular dock ledge into the Lauterbrunnen Gorge below, some of the womenfolk prepare for their summer manufacture and sale of torchon lace.

Every Spare Moment

From grandmother down to the youngest daughter of the house who can use a bobbin, every spare moment from home duties or school is given to the making of lace with which to increase the family income. Upon the square tables rest substantial cushions, covered on one side with a plentiful supply of large pins. Several dozen bobbins threaded with white silk are fixed carefully half way up the cushion, which is sloping at a convenient angle for the worker's hands and wrists. Then begins the task of making "peasants' bobbin lace" of simple geometrical design. And so pleasing and decorative are the results that all the world and his wife visiting the famous Plateau find the long streamers of lace quite irresistible.

Throughout the day when the white road is hot under the cloudless sky, cool shadows cast by those giants of the Oberland—the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau—protect the busy workers. Deft fingers swiftly move the bobbins back and forth, skillfully placing or removing pins as the patterns develop before admiring eyes. There is no room for shyness in the little maidens of scarcely more than nursery age. It is natural for them to feel the importance and pleasure at being able to assist their parents at such an early age.

Until 1860, the women of the Oberland used black horse hair for making the torchon lace, which, according to tradition, always adorned their bonnets. Then black silk replaced the horse hair. And shortly afterwards the first lace was offered to tourists. White lace quickly followed, and won fame at a Zürich exhibition in 1895, while the following year its quality and value was measured by a gold medal at Geneva.

Busy Year Ahead

But it was not until the years 1911 and 1912 that the real importance of lacemaking as a "heimindustrie," or home industry, was fully recognized. During those years special training courses were given at Mürren, Lauterbrunnen, and Grimmelwald. So successful were they that a co-operative society was formed, and for some years the number of employees increased rapidly. Shops were opened at Interlaken and Lauterbrunnen, and quantities of lace were sold to large firms in cities and towns throughout Switzerland.

This year promises to be an exceptionally busy one for the lacemakers of the Bernese Alps. For thousands of the world's workers who will flock to the National Exhibition at Zürich will undoubtedly also seek the ermined peaks, the exhilarating climbs, and the perfumed pastures that form a natural frame for the lacemakers who do not mar, but enhance the unruffled peace and serenity of the scene.

'Who Runs May Read' at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — The Swiss National Exhibition at Zurich this spring and summer has departed in important respects from the past. While other expositions have had themes, as the Swiss exhibition does, it is believed that Swiss planners have worked out more completely than ever before a coherent scheme for the entire fair.

The organizing committee divided the exhibition into sections, and appointed sub-committees to design each section as part of a coherent whole. It was decided not to rent floorspace without restrictions, as in most previous fairs, but to make each exhibitor responsible for the cost of fitting out the interior of buildings, under the direct supervision and control of the central committee.

In the textile exhibit, for example, hundreds of types of cloth might have been exhibited, as in other fairs. But the object in the Zurich fair has been to make the ABC of the textile industry both clear and interesting to the layman, explaining the origin, character and peculiarities of goods, types of weave, trend of dress and fashion, the historical development of clothes as such, and the economic importance of the clothing industry to the nation.

While it is hoped that the Exhibition will attract many foreign visitors, and will impress upon them the achievements of Switzerland, it is intended first of all to educate and impress the Swiss people themselves; to acquaint them more fully with all phases of the life and work of their country.

Call of Language Attracts Youth to Zurich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH — Primitive lake-dwellers 2,000 or 3,000 years ago built their little huts on the end of the lake of Zurich. Today their settlement has become Switzerland's greatest city, and the most active center of Swiss culture.

To this country's deep and varied cultural background, the schools and education system in general owe much of their world-wide reputation. For who has not met at home or in the course of travels people who received part of their education in Swiss schools? It has been an English custom for many years for girls to be "finished" in Switzerland; and American girls frequently are sent to Swiss schools in search of "polish," or at all events they were until European affairs became so unsettled.

The peoples of the earth have carved their names in the annals of the human race, each in letters of their own. Some in power, technical progress, and organization; others in art, philosophy, and natural science. Switzerland, on the frontiers of Germanic and Latin culture, has left its mark on the page devoted to the education and upbringing of youth. This was Switzerland's mission, the part it was destined to play in the history of European civilization, and its finest achievement lies in the manner in which it has solved the problem of training its sons and daughters to take their places in the world, in the company of their fellowmen, in the universal Christian community.

For General Citizenship

Education for full citizenship has been the object of Swiss educators. The Swiss schoolchild is taught not only history, but also the constitutional laws of his country; whole classes and schools are taken on trips to places of geographical or historical interest, as part of their education for citizenship.

Small though Switzerland is, it contains the cultures of four races and languages, with all their widening effects upon the national character. Languages are taught and learnt of necessity, bringing with them the elimination of narrow-minded national and racial prejudices. Furthermore, a Swiss is educated to be a good European.

One who wanders through Switzerland sees everywhere traces of pioneer tradition and the results of steady evolution. Even the style, the dimensions, and the equipment of an ordinary Swiss schoolhouse show that in this country the best only is deemed good enough to serve the cause of youth, whether in busy town or in Alpine village, whether for children of the rich, or for children of the poor. The children too love their school; as they become older one sees in them the cheerful gayety of which Pestalozzi was thinking when he said, "The man must retain the naturalness of the child."

Educational Heroes

In succession down through the years, a continuous line of educationalists, humanists, and reformers have followed one upon the other, molding, discovering, improving. The second half of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth saw men like Rousseau, apostle of education through nature; Pestalozzi educator of all his successors; Wehrli, kind-hearted helper of the poor; Pater Girard, standing for cheerful mutual assistance in school; Martin von Planta, humanist and philanthropist; Fellenberg, social aristocrat. The experiments of these men were often bold and venturesome, but they bore fruit, as the development of public education in the nineteenth century shows. Moreover their work laid the foundation of the private schools of Switzerland, which today are known and esteemed all over the world.

Zurich, a city of 320,000 inhabitants, with its industries and its sources of skilled labor might well have given itself over to commerce, if it had not been for its cultural tradition. As it is, industry and learning blend happily. Its beautiful setting and pleasing ancient buildings would in themselves prevent it from being considered a locality given over primarily to trade.

Its educational centers include the Federal Technical College, a University, and an art gallery and national museum worthy of the greatest capitals. Then there stands the new Congress Building, housing concert halls and places of entertainment, by the lakeside.

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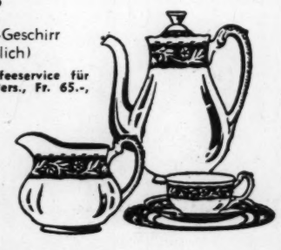
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Swiss System of Government Weathers Europe's Many Political Storms

Swiss Exhibition Makes Miniature Nation on Lake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—A Swiss poet who loves his country is among those preparing publicity for the Swiss National Exhibition opening in Zurich on May 6. When he surveyed the site of the Exhibition on the two shores of Zurich's lake, he burst into song. And here is what he wrote:

"The Lake of Zurich is in no hurry to narrow down into a river. It has to flow under bridges with fruit and fish markets, to catch the reflection of the Minister towers where Charlemagne sits in stone, to mirror the Shell petrol pumps, while hard by the station it suddenly imagines it is a waterfall for a moment under a cardboard-box factory. It saunters on, lapping round the last inlets, lingering in farewell to the amphitheater of snowy peaks and vine-clothed hills it has reflected so long. Soon it will be the plain of Limmat.

"The Lake of Zurich sounded better; it had literary associations. Poets loved it. Gothe let his fingers trail in its waters; Wieland, in a scarlet coat, scattered rose-petals on its surface; Wagner, watching a phantom ship from Mathilde Wesendonck's garden, meditated the seven notes which form the love-potion motive in Tristan.

"Just where the river quits the lake we have what nature, after all, so rarely offers: a perfectly harmonious picture. On either shore the lake is fringed with wooden parks, the glittering line of the Alps unfolds in the distance, and over the water the gulls swoop and hover. Then comes the first bridge. The Lake of Zurich has come to its lovely end.

"It is at this spot that Switzerland has elected to raise the ephemeral city which will house the National Exhibition of 1939. Much thought went to the choosing, but the choice was apt. What Switzerland has to offer first and foremost is scenery. None of the great wealth and achievements she has to display would have seemed so indisputably hers if they had not been set in a framework of water, wood, and mountain.

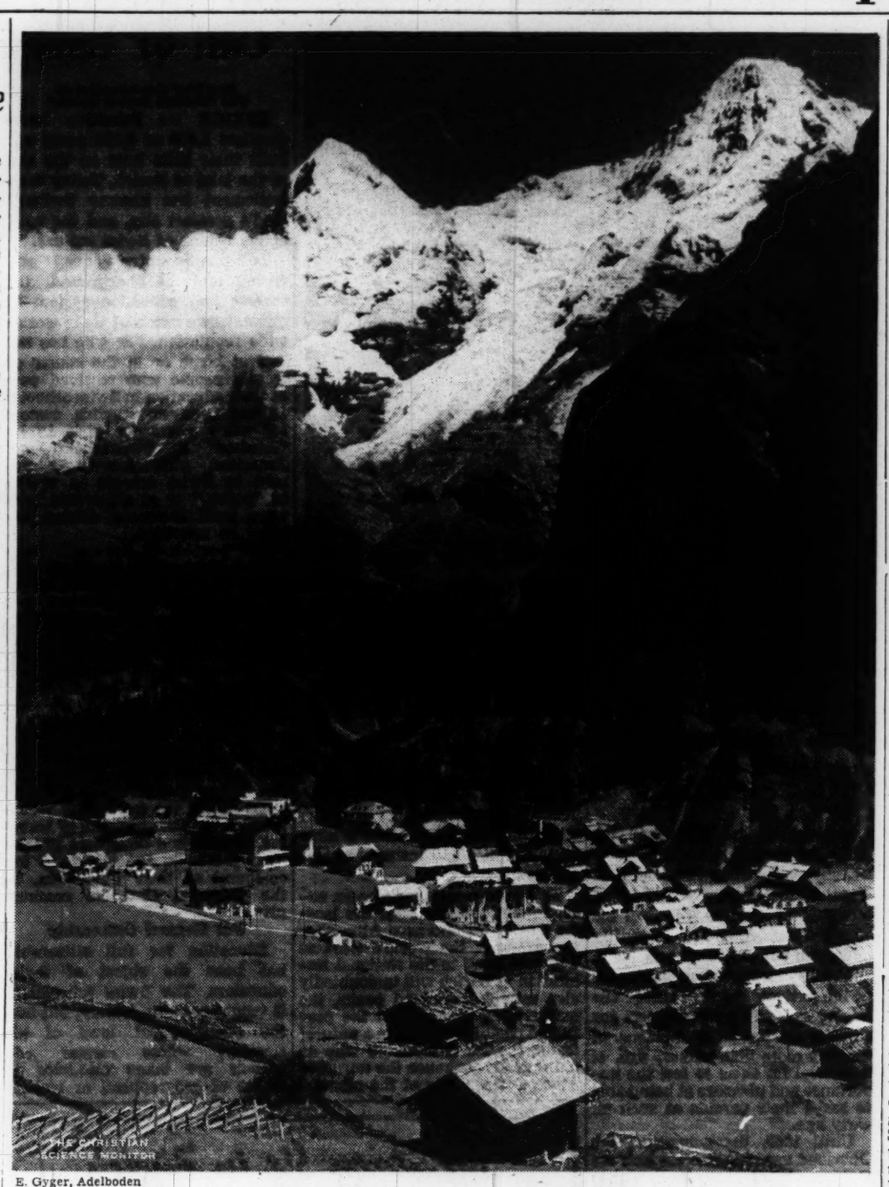
"A national exhibition is a brief abstract of a nation; this epitome of a people had to be placed in an epitome of a Swiss tour, and it is quite in keeping that the passage from agriculture to culture, from the farm to the office or study, should be made by boat or suspension railway. By a happy coincidence it turned out that this miniature Switzerland could find a home in the two parks which face each other across the water. The land on the right shore, its mind on the left; the body to the north, the brain to the south; the spirit of the countryside linked to the spirit of the city. For it is again truly Swiss that the air of the mountains should flow round the life of the town.

"In brief, the National Exhibition of 1939 is simply a huge object lesson in a park."

How Labor Laws Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The International Labor Office has received so many reports concerning the application of international labor conventions that a special committee of experts has been set up to summarize and analyze the reports, with the idea of drawing useful conclusions from them.



E. Gyger, Adelboden

Mürren in the Bernese Oberland

The Eiger and Monch, perennially snow-covered peaks, tower in the background

Switzerland Profits From Century of Toleration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Swiss principles and the Swiss political system are in some ways the simplest in Europe. They are aimed to give maximum freedom to the individual citizen and to the local Government, and minimum power to the Federal Government. In foreign policy, the Swiss have been unwaveringly consistent for more than 100 years: they practice armed neutrality, interfering as little as possible, even by criticism, in the affairs of their neighboring Nations, but maintaining themselves in a permanent state of preparedness to defend themselves from attack.

Swiss System Works

These principles have carried the Swiss people through dozens of crises in Europe, without involving them in war with their neighbors or among themselves. It is no wonder that the Swiss are deeply attached to them, and cannot be persuaded to give them up until some other set of principles is presented to them which is undubitably superior and more practical.

The Swiss people were criticized for refusing to join the League of Nations without drastic reservations and recognition of their unique position as a neutral State in the heart of Europe. But few of the Swiss pretend to be Utopians; they have found a practical means for conducting their lives and their Government in a way which gives satisfaction to the vast majority of their own people, and which has preserved their peace for so long. They have not attempted to impose their conceptions upon other people; although one might suppose that their example might have been effective in itself.

Yet in some ways there has been a touch of irony in the swarms of travelers who came to Geneva to watch the League of Nations in operation, and who almost altogether ignored the workings of the Swiss Government, under which the League had found a home. For the Swiss Confederation, unique in Europe, seems to provide an almost perfect model for the United States of Europe which would be a long step toward an effective, workable League of Nations.

Early Swiss Problems

At the beginning, Switzerland seemed to have most of the problems which Europe has today, of course on a miniature scale. It had a variety of races, not always congenial. It had a variety of economic conditions, with some districts poor and others prosperous. It had wide differences of wealth and culture. Yet the Swiss Confederation was formed and developed in an age of intolerance fully as marked as that of Europe today, when the proponents of various religious and political creeds were equally certain of the infallibility of their own ideas and of the errors of others.

The Swiss Confederation was formed first and foremost on that very principle of tolerance which is so rare at present, as it always has been. Tolerance extended to every form of religious belief and political eccentricity; almost from the beginning, the Swiss Confederation has harbored more than its share of refugees from intolerance elsewhere. Tolerance extended to local districts, with their own languages and customs.

Faces Severe Tests

Today the Swiss Confederation, and its principle of maximum democracy, is being put to a more severe test than at most previous periods in its history. Two of its great neighbors are frankly expansionist, and their expansion has adopted the method of racialism, and shown small regard for treaties and international obligations. The Swiss people can hardly remain passive in the face of such ideas, which might be applied to Switzerland in an effort to break up the Confederation into the racial groups from which it originated.

But the Swiss people have remained notably calm. They have quietly accelerated their military preparations, based as always strictly upon defending their mountain passes and other strategic points. Military conscription has been so long established in Switzerland that it is taken for granted, and every young man who can do so prepares to fight for his country in case of need. It has been decided to spend more upon armaments for the time being, as has been done during previous European crises.

Racial Issues

The Swiss people are less worried in face of the present racial expansion than other small nations compounded of different racial groups, because they have no "minority" problems. Swiss of Italian racial origin constitute only one-fifteenth of the population, yet they don't consider themselves a "minority." They speak the Italian language, they attend schools in this language run by their own communities, they send their young men for military training, they play a full share in the Federal Government. In every respect they consider themselves full-fledged citizens of Switzerland, and therefore are shocked by the mere suggestion that they should secede from Switzerland and join Italy.

The German racial group in Switzerland is a big majority, about 70 per cent of the population. Yet it assumes no airs; German Swiss comport themselves like Italian or French Swiss they speak their own form of the German language, and they share in some of the German customs. But they consider themselves Swiss, not German.

Switzerland is reaping today the fruits of a century of tolerance, practiced toward its own people. Attempts to disrupt Swiss unity by racial appeals have fallen flat, because the Swiss Confederation has been broadly tolerant to all its racial groups, as it has to all social groups.

A Ride in the Sky! Aerial Train Runs High Above Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Swizerland—A spectacular feature of the Swiss National Exposition here will be the aerial railway which is to go high over the lake and join the two Exposition areas. Since rapid steamer, trolley and bus service will enable visitors to travel from one shore to the other in a few minutes, the aerial railways will be primarily for sightseeing.

The line is 900 meters long and will afford a breath-taking view of Zurich, the lake, and the sweeping Alpine panoramas. Two 75-meter-high towers will support the railway whose two cabins will each have room for 20 passengers. It is estimated that more than 300 persons will be able to shuttle over in an hour.

Children Enjoy Being 'Checked' At Zurich Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — When the Swiss National Exposition is held here there will be no need for parents to curtail their sightseeing on account of their young children for, quite apart from the busy Fair Grounds, will be the "Children's Paradise," occupying a quarter of Belvoir Park.

At the Reception House in the Paradise, the small boys and girls will be "checked" by their elders as if they were pieces of baggage! A sturdy paper apron, bearing the wearer's name, will be tied on each child to protect its clothes, and a receipt will give assurance to parent or guardian of the child's prompt return on demand.

The Fun's Ahead

The approach to this Paradise will lead past windows full of fascinating Swiss manufactured toys, and the same lovely playthings will await the "parked" juveniles at the top of a flight of stairs where fairyland will open before them.

Here will be a Witch's House, and an Enchanted Café with tiny tables for two. Fairy-tale scenes will adorn the walls, and while the children are gazing at the pictures a gnome will ring a bell, and the little tray on their table will vanish into a hidden kitchen, only to return a minute later complete with glass of milk, a bun, or a piece of cake.

On the playground the young visitors will have a chance to win several coupon-prizes. There will also be a small coach drawn by two ponies; a run full of rabbits; a Punch and Judy show, and a miniature playhouse where the boys and girls will be allowed to display their own talents before a number of spectators.

All buildings in this Paradise are to be of a size suitable for young children. Oh yes, and there is to be a big water lily pond full of fish, and a Hall of Flowers! Only girls will be allowed in this hall, for the walls are to be of glass. Here they will be received by two young ladies who will show them how to fashion fancy flowers with the aid of wires, and tie them into wreathes and garlands to decorate the roads in this wonderland.

Climax

Finally there is to be a fully equipped dolls house for the little girls, and an automobile repair shop for the boys, where small cars will be assembled by the visitors themselves. There will also be a starting place for automobiles, where miniature mountain races may be run.

The staff of the "Paradise" includes a supervisor who speaks several languages, and a staff of trained children's nurses, also multilingual. The little town has been connected by telephone with all parts of the grounds, so that parents may keep in touch with their children and discover whether they are enjoying themselves.

The children's town has been designed and financed by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, which has offered this contribution to the pleasure of little customers for its products not only in Switzerland but in all parts of the world.

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Switzerland Invites the World to View Its Beauties and Visit Fair

Swiss Festivals Are Opening For Traditional Canton Sings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Summer is the season for festivals in Switzerland, and more than the usual number have been planned this summer in Zurich, on account of the Swiss National Exhibition. The people of most of the Swiss cantons hold annual singing, athletic and musical competitions, and many of those from other cantons will be held in Zurich this year, to enable the contestants to see the exhibition and to enable foreign visitors to see the contests. Each of these competitions has its own particular traditions, which are faithfully observed.

The Zurich spring festival, accompanied by a carnival, originated centuries ago. It culminates in the procession of guilds and the symbolic burning of winter. Other festivals and competitions occur all through the summer, ending with the Night Gala on the lake, with superb fireworks. There is hardly a lake in Switzerland which lacks some such celebration.

Almost every village near Zurich also has competitions and festivals, and foreign visitors are cordially welcomed by the villagers, who delight in sharing their merriment. Steamers carry sightseers to the score of attractive ancient towns which dot the shores of the lake of Zurich, and railways and electric cars carry them to the mountain villages near at hand. In all of these places there are adequate accommodations for tourists, because the whole of Switzerland has been organized to lure visitors from abroad and from the other Swiss cantons.

L. Molly, Geneva

A Swiss Barque

The Swiss National Exhibition has been arranged with the idea of giving a comprehensive and intelligible picture of the whole of Swiss life and work. But no exhibition, however well planned, can show the entire life of a country. For those who have never visited Switzerland before, it therefore seems a very good idea to attend the exhibition first, and then to make excursions to some of the thousands of cities, towns and villages in Switzerland which are prepared to welcome tourists.

Wherever one goes, there is great natural beauty, in the infinite variety of mountain and lake and meadow, waterfall and rushing stream. And the Swiss people, for all their diversities of race and language, are as truly Swiss as Americans are American. The miracle of the Swiss Confederation is its undoubted success in uniting in a spirit of convinced democracy peoples of so many races in the very center of disunited Europe.

Hearty Welcome Awaits Visitors To Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland—The whole of Switzerland is preparing to welcome more than the usual number of foreign visitors this spring and summer, drawn by the added attraction of the Swiss National Exhibition at Zurich, and also by the fact that democratic Switzerland is the most peaceful spot in troubled Europe. And few visitors to Switzerland ignore the Bernese Oberland, that magnificent panorama of mountains, lakes and meadows, with its center at Interlaken.

Switzerland surely has more than its share of natural beauty, and the Bernese Oberland is particularly blessed in this respect. Its mountains rise straight from the valleys, many to a height of 12,000 feet and some 50 peaks more than 15,000 feet high. At about 1,500 feet the lovely sheltering mountains afford breathtaking vistas of snow-clad peaks.

The Swiss people have developed this unique district into a playground for themselves and the world. They have built fine motor-roads far up into the mountains, and their engineers have achieved amazing mountain railways. At intervals of a few miles all through this district they have located attractive hotels and resort towns.

The town of Interlaken commands most of the roads and valleys. It has become a tourist town, with its numerous hotels and inns and rest-homes. But it has managed at the same time to retain much of the original charm of its alpine valleys and lake shores. Every foot of land is carefully cultivated, every tree is pruned and cherished. Its people keep alive ancient handicrafts, especially carving in wood.

The entire district is filled with resort towns, each seeming more beautiful than the last. Murren, Wengen, and Grindelwald lie in the Lauterbrunnen valley, below the mighty Jungfrau. At the mountaineering resort of Kandersteg the International Boy Scouts have a châlet, while Girl Guides have a mountain home at Adelboden, not far away.

The Bernese Oberland has been called "The Playground of Europe." Its residents are very proud of the fact that hundreds of foreigners come back every year to its lakes and mountains and valleys, finding peace and contentment here which makes them consider it a second home.

Grandeur and Beauty of Swiss Alps Framed in Railway Window Panes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Bernese Alpine Railway, sometimes known as the Bern-Lotschberg-Simplon Railway, is preparing to carry thousands of additional foreign visitors this summer, expected for the Swiss National Exhibition at Zurich. This Railway, which celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday last year, enables one to see in a few hours an incredible amount of Switzerland's finest scenery.

The Railway is an engineering masterpiece. Its total length is 77 miles. It possesses the main approaches from Bern to the Bernese Oberland, holiday district of Switzerland, and also links the Valais region, Italian-speaking, with the Canton of Bern and all of German-speaking Switzerland.

The Railway also has a practical purpose; it is the connecting link between the north and the south of Europe, the shortest route from London and Paris to Milan and Genoa, Italy, through the Simplon Tunnel, over 12 miles long.

The Railway makes accessible to the ordinary traveler with little time to spare some of the most exciting scenery in Europe. It rises sheer from the Bernese plain into the mountains, and as the train swings around mountain slopes, each view seems more spectacular than the last. At almost every town there are one or more good hotels or rest homes. Passengers may leave the train at a point where the country particularly appeals to them and join the railway at some other point.

Like almost all Swiss railways, electricity is the sole motor power. As a result, travelers keep clean and cool in spite of numerous tunnels.

Although Switzerland has many famous mountain railways, the Bernese Alpine Railway probably is known to more travelers than any other. Immense engineering problems which confronted builders of Switzerland's railways explains why train travel in this land has become a favorite holiday occupation of Europeans.

Nearly 60 per cent of this land of 16,000 square miles is mountainous. Railways provide something of the excitement one presumably would experience if able to walk up a vertical wall together with all the sense of security the fly must feel in such a humdrum pursuit.

Swiss railways burrow through mountains for more than 100 miles. At first thought this might not sound interesting, but the thrill of twisting and turning through the very center of a mountain, with new and unexpected panoramas breaking into view every few minutes, is not easily forgotten. The darkness of the tunnels seems also to act as a black mount to pictured scenes, accentuating the brilliance of their coloring.

High embankments, bridges over giant gorges, damming of torrents, and protective constructions against landslides and avalanches are other characteristics noticed along the permanent way.

Switzerland claims the steepest railway in the world—from Piotta to Lake Ritorn.

Tracks venture up into glacier regions; a height of more than 11,000 feet is reached on the Jungfrau, after an ascent through a realm where avalanches may safely be watched and where the chamois and the eagle are observed in their native haunts. Skiing continues here until midsummer.

Fashion Has Niche In Smart Shops And Textile Workrooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—"Clothes Make People," is the title of the building where the Swiss textile industries will have an opportunity of displaying their wares in the Exposition at Zurich. Spinning and cotton mills, silk twisting mills, weaving mills, and embroidery workrooms will be shown in operation, and the manufacture of artificial silk will be seen in detail.

Window shoppers can gaze to their hearts' content at the latest models in the windows of the smart shops on the make-believe shopping street. The crowning feature of this part of the Exposition will be the Fashion Theater, where the work of leading dressmakers and designers will be displayed at regular performances.

Complete Picture Of Switzerland's People Aim of Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Four times in a century the people of Switzerland arrange a national exhibition in which they endeavor to present, for themselves and foreign visitors, a picture of the life of their country, with all its varied activities. The year 1939 has been selected as an exhibition year, and Switzerland's largest city, Zurich, has been chosen for the site. For six months, beginning next May, the 200,000 inhabitants of Zurich will be at home to the people of Switzerland and to visitors from all over the world.

Preparations for the exhibition have proceeded for at least two years. Thirty two acres of ground have been laid out in Zurich's beautiful parks, with their fine old trees, on both shores of the lake around which Zurich is built. The green hills in the foreground and the snow-covered mountains beyond provide a lovely setting for the exhibition.

It has become fashionable for great exhibitions to have "themes," but the theme of the Swiss exhibition is really always the same—namely, Switzerland. In such periods of political uncertainty as the present, the significance of Swiss democracy becomes more apparent. The Swiss people themselves, and their visitors from democratic countries, can derive satisfaction from a picture of a small nation, in the very heart of Europe, with a diversity of race, language, and creed, which yet can maintain fully the strength of its age-old national unity.

The entire 1939 exhibition has been arranged with the purpose of giving a complete picture of Swiss activities. The right shore of Zurich's lake will be given over to the agricultural exhibition. In their small and mountainous country, with its isolated valleys, Swiss farmers have developed a distinctive type of agriculture. The exhibition will show how cattle are pastured in Alpine slopes, sometimes above the clouds; how bits of soil attached to rocky mountainsides are utilized for cultivation; how all the special problems of mountain agriculture are met. A typical Swiss village is being erected here, with a model farm and dairies.

The remainder of the exhibition is being arranged on the left shore of the lake. Here one will find sections devoted to Swiss arts and natural sciences, education, sports, religions and daily existence. The transport section will show how ingenious engineers have broken down the isolation of parts of Switzerland by building difficult tunneled railways and highways under and over the Alps. The industrial section includes elaborate demonstrations of such characteristic Swiss industries as watch-making.

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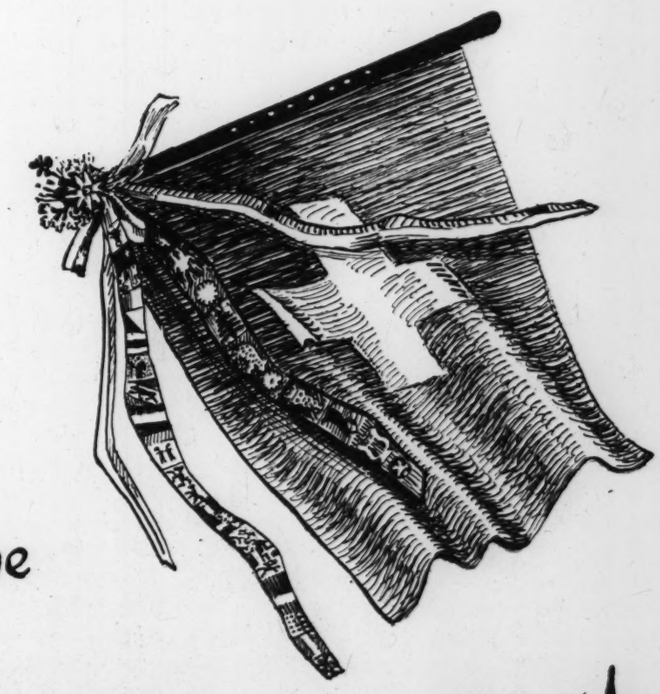
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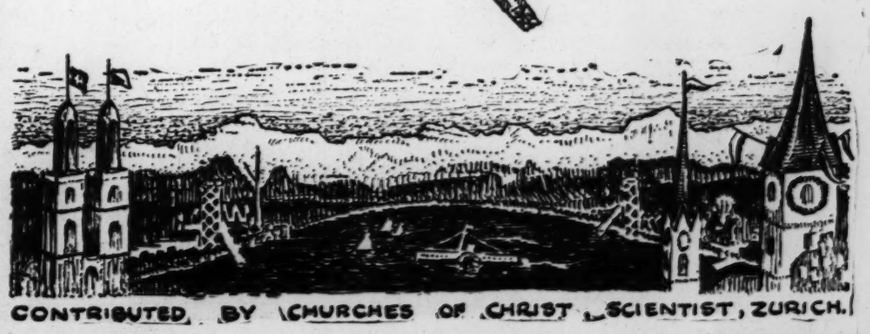
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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

Early Stencil Decoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Florence Thompson Howe

Springfield, Mass.

An exhibit of Early American stencils and stenciled furniture from the collection of Janet Waring, together with numerous choice examples from various private sources, opened Easter Sunday at the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery in Springfield, Massachusetts, and will remain on view through April.

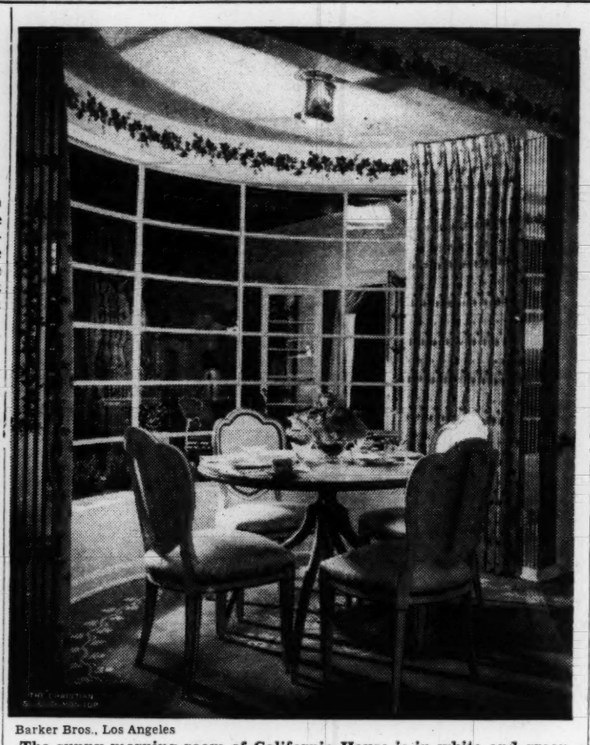
Janet Waring's book, "Early American Stencils on Walls and Furniture," places her as an authority on the subject, and her collection is the basis of the present show. Having discovered the whereabouts of a few of the remaining craftsmen, octogenarians for the most part, and learned of them their craft, she collected not only fine examples of stenciled furniture, but the original stencils.

The Springfield exhibition includes photographs of a few of the stenciled walls found in old houses of New England, together with four panels reproducing motifs of some of them. These panels were made by Miss Waring, using the original stencils. The present showing is due to her generosity in lending a portion of her stencils, decorated furniture, fragments of original decorated plaster, tools, pattern book, and other objects connected with the craft. Added to her loans are important examples of work of different kinds.

Notable among the more ambitious types of stencil-decorated furniture is the rosewood piano which is a part of the Gallery's permanent collection. It is an ornately carved piece made by Thomas Gibson of New York City, probably in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. One of the most interesting examples in the show is the settee of Hitchcock type from the collection of Katharine McDowell Rice.

For those who wish to learn more about the commercial aspects of the stencil process, there is the history of the Hitchcock chair as recorded in Antiques magazine, August, 1933, as well as the story of the findings made in the old Dyke Mill at Montague, Massachusetts, published in Antiques, April, 1922.

The stencils by Jarred Johnson, found in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and those found in Lee, Massachusetts, shed some light on how the old craftsmen actually worked. Probably Miss Waring's greatest contribution to the knowledge of the craft is made with her findings on William Eaton, whose stencils and equipment are included in the present show. He worked from about 1840, in Boston and Bedford, Massachusetts, and throughout New England, going to many shops where, according to the records of his day-book, he painted hundreds of chairs, until stenciling went out of style.



Barker Bros., Los Angeles

The sunny morning room of California House is in white and green, and seems as much a part of the garden as of the house, as it looks out on a patio. Here are served breakfast and luncheon, and other informal meals.

For a Larger Bedroom

Bands of oyster white and pale green form panels on walls which are painted flesh color in a large master's bedroom. The same design is carried out on the doors. The beds are green; a pale green carpet covers the floor and looped-back curtains of oyster white hang at the windows. The bedspreads are also oyster white. Two straight chairs have green pads on their seats while a slipper chair is covered in rose color. The night table and bureau are of maple.

Entire House Within a Store

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Formal furniture, adroitly used in an informal manner, makes of Barker Bros.' newly decorated "California House" a background for leisurely days and dignified living. French style furniture of the 1800's, chintz draperies, paneled walls, and a general air of comfort and livability, bring to a typical California home the charm and distinction of an English country house. Modern furniture, too, is completely at home here, where today's standards call for a play room, a sunny glassed-in morning room, and a very masculine bedroom and study combined.

This eleven room model home is on the second floor of the extensive home furnishing store, but unlike most model homes within a store, it is a well planned home, complete in every detail. A patio with shrubbery, flowers, a walled pool and night lighting, provides an attractive entrance to the house, within which every detail has been arranged for comfortable, modern living.

The living room is restfully furnished with selected 18th century pieces, arranged to harmonize with the well proportioned room. Paneled walls, textured broadloom carpets and chintz draperies are in soft shades of blue-gray. This is an unusual color scheme for a living room, but is effective to bring out the rich warmth of the mahogany furniture. Accents, such as the rose biege love seats which flank the fireplace, and the portrait above the mantel, are enlivening factors.

The dining room repeats the blue and gray of the living room, although here blue predominates. The furniture is English Regency, gracious and dignified, background for old silver and delicate china. A scenic wall paper in shades of blue gives the room individuality, and provides a pattern in contrast to the plain, deep blue draperies.

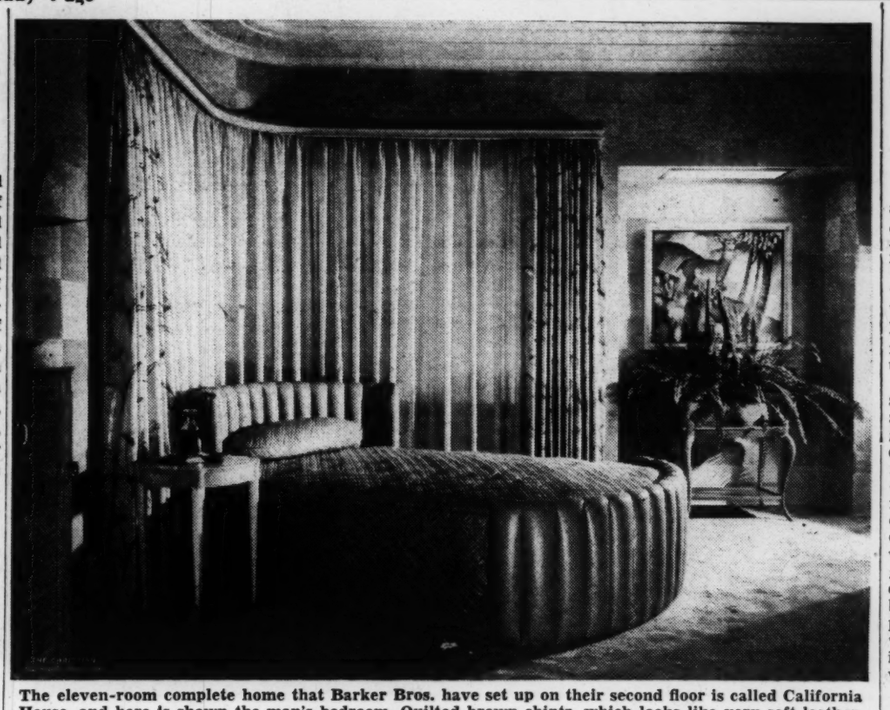
The modern morning room, sparkling with glass and cool with ivy—both real and painted—is one of California's favorite ideas, a room that is as much out of doors as in. The semi-circular window curves into the patio, and makes the room seem a part of the garden. This illusion is carried further by the borders of ivy painted on the white walls, the soft-green broadloom with a vine border in white.

In the master bedroom, the furniture is Louis XVI, but informality is achieved by quilted chintz in the draperies, and in the bed nook. The second bedroom, planned for the daughter, is fresh and feminine with quilted chintz draperies in pale rose-beige, sheer billowy glass curtains, a tester bed, and handsome 18th Century chest and dressing table.

The most striking interior here is a modern bedroom for the young man of the family. Japanese wood-veneer on the walls looks like thin paneling. The bed head and foot are covered with brown chintz which looks like leather. The desk, chest, and other pieces of furniture are of bleached primavera, and were designed and manufactured by Barker Bros. specially for this type of room.

The all-electric kitchen here is the last word in modern efficiency and streamlined beauty. It is arranged for efficiency and fully equipped with appliances large and small, so that almost any kitchen task becomes a mere matter of turning a switch.

Closets are as carefully furnished as any other room in the house. Adjoining the entrance foyer is a powder room, and opposite it is a large closet for outdoor wear of family and guests. Each bedroom has a large dressing room and closet, furnished in harmony with the bedroom, and there is an extra linen closet. Shelf edgings, and coat hangers, and all the other small accessories are as carefully selected as the furniture, this attention to detail making the "California House" popular as a model home, and harmonious as a decorative scheme.



The eleven-room complete home that Barker Bros. have set up on their second floor is called California House, and here is shown the man's bedroom. Quilted brown chintz, which looks like very soft leather, covers the bed.

This Bathroom Is All of Glass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is no exaggeration to say that as much thought is expended today on the bathroom as on any other part of the house. "What kind of bathrooms have they put in?" is one of the first questions asked when considering new flats; and how best to modernize the old one is a problem that constantly crops up.

A bathroom of glass is to be seen in the first permanent London showroom of the leading British glass manufacturers. Walls, floor, ceiling, dressing table, stool, toilet requisites, everything, with the exception of the bath itself, is made of glass. This may sound cold and comfortless, but in this case the effect is exactly the reverse, a kindly sense of welcome greeting one at the door. The color scheme is a charming combination of Wedgwood-blue and pale pink. The slightly concave wall behind the bath is carried out in pink silvered vitroflex, treated with a new satin finished surface.

New Surfaces and Colors

The remaining part of the wall space consists of a surface of Wedgwood-blue glass paneling, which gives the effect of a highly polished enamel rather than of glass, since it is brilliantly glossy and non-reflecting. The floor is covered with small pink, silvered tiles, made of ordinary cathedral glass which gives out a warm-toned glow. The joints between the tiles prevent any risk of slipping.

A bent stool with cork seat is made of the same pink silvered vitroflex as the wall. Useful wooden drawers set in the wall below the glass toilet shelf are faced with the blue Wedgwood-blue paneling. The prismatic glass used for the ceiling diffuses the light thrown upon it, breaking it up and radiating it over the receptive wall surfaces.

Mirrors to Reflect Only Light

Many other novelties were seen in the same showroom, including walls of mirror glass, stippled to give a clouded effect which reflects light but practically nothing else. A grooved glass wall has the front space filled in with ordinary glass rolling-pins, set vertically end to end, producing a remarkably attractive design. Another article which has made its way from the humble kitchen to a new and completely different setting is the corrugated glass washboard. This has long been used by Lancashire housewives and now similar glass forms a decorative wall pattern for modern offices, shops, hotels, or restaurants.

Variety as Found in the News

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New basic conditions were set for the latest nation-wide competition in small-home design, the awards for which have just been announced. The problem specified a house to provide for a family of five persons—a man and his wife, boys of eight and two years, and a girl of five. It was assumed that the father works in a near-by city five days a week, and has Saturdays and Sundays at home. Income of the assumed family is not over $2,500, of which $400 can be derived from home production.

Thus the designs were based on the new "ruban" (rural-urban) idea of living, which provides for a part of the family income to come from labor on home land, through vegetable gardens, fruits and poultry. So kitchens were designed for canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables; the cellar, suitable for winter storage of crops and preserves, for family use or for sale.

Since this was a country-wide contest, and climate differs greatly in that wide area, as well as soil and cultural conditions, contestants were required to designate one of five regions for which their designs were intended. These were Northeast, Nortwest, Southwest, Middle West, and South. For each of these a $1,000 first prize was awarded, while 50 of $100 each were the reward of the best of those remaining in each regional class. It is expected that the release of these plans will lead to an early publication of a number of them on this page.

A Purple Glass Sugar Bowl

Among numerous fresh acquisitions announced by the Metropolitan Museum in its April Bulletin, just published, is a purple blown glass sugar bowl of notable beauty, richness of color and graceful design. While the cover is in a pattern different from that of the bowl, the glass is of identical color in both.

This piece has further interest because it shows two methods followed by its maker. The bowl itself was blown in a mold the actual size of the present object, while the cover was blown in a small mold, and given its size and graduated diameters by further blowing and shaping after removal.

Since similar to other examples found in western Ohio, this sugar bowl is attributed to one of the numerous glass houses which flourished there in a period that leads to dating this bowl as of 1810-1825.

Other items in the group presented by R. Thornton Wilson are four pieces of hard-paste Chinese porcelain (so-called Chinese Lowestoft). Of these, a helmet-shaped pitcher and cup bear insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati. A three-legged pewter creamer and a silver tumbler complete the list, these being of possible American origin.

Old Auditoriums Preferred

Radio studios costing millions of dollars and erected within the past few years under the influence of streamlining and functionalism, are less desirable for concerts than are many halls of classic architecture that were built more than 30 years ago, according to Ralph T. Walker, New York architect.

There have been great advances in the knowledge of acoustics since the building of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Carnegie Hall in New York, Symphony Hall in Boston, the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, the Auditorium in Chicago, but he states that the structural superiority of the older halls lies in the use of wood and slow-drying plaster, which are forbidden by present fire laws.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

A purple blown glass sugar bowl attributed to western Ohio (1810-1825) and lately acquired by Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The earlier interiors have a factor of playfulness and warmth that all performers like, because in them they feel that a sympathetic and immediate response is likely to come from the audience. This may seem heretical, and it is impossible to say how much the red plush, gilt, applied decoration, and great spaces, contribute to this widespread belief. Yet, there is no doubt that the atmosphere and materials do have a part in effecting the conviction.

In Mr. Walker's opinion, architectural design will become stagnant if designers accept modern developments as being anywhere near perfect, for as he sees it, the modern architect no longer designs for man, but for machines. It would be a mistake for him to be so rigid in his new formulas as to neglect finding out whether or not there is sound basis for the belief in those qualities of the older rooms, even though some are based on intangibles, and not measurable by physical standards.

New York City Auctions

Known as one of the few really great private libraries of the United States, that of the late John A. Spoor of Chicago will be dispersed at public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries at eight sessions, April 26 to 28, and May 3 to 5. Catalogued as Parts I and II, the first extends from A to L; the second covers the remaining letters in order.

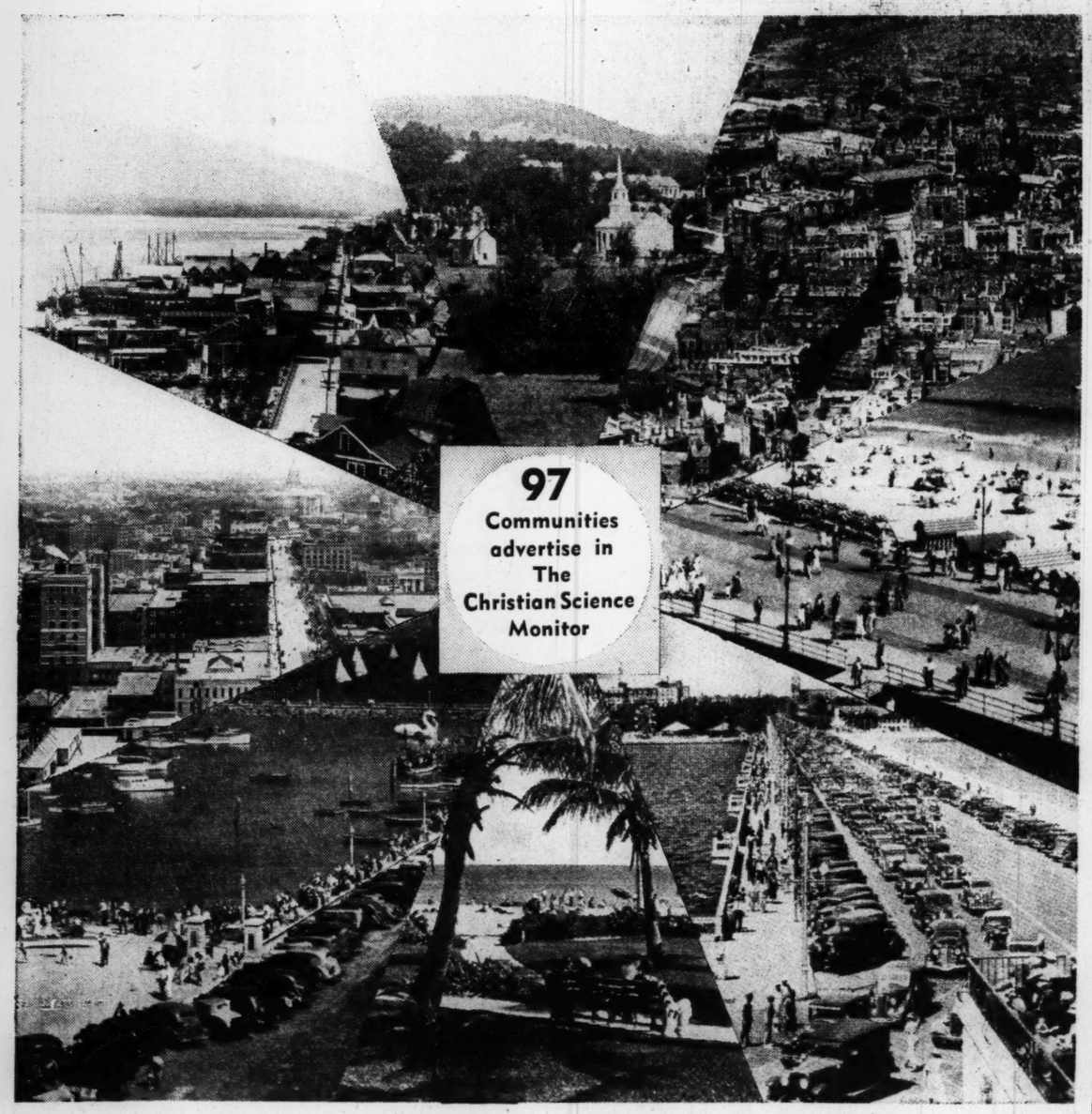
Mr. Spoor's interest was centered in the leading English and American authors of the 1700's and 1800's, and of these he assembled an admirable collection of manuscripts, letters and first editions, some uncut in original bindings. The de luxe catalogue is priced at one dollar for each part. The first section will be exhibited from April 21; the second, from April 28.

Chippendale and other furniture of the 1800's and 1700's, including both English and American pieces, and fine old porcelains, silverware, oriental rugs and carpets, form the major part of furnishings from several sources that will be sold at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 742 Fifth Avenue on the afternoons of April 28 and 29, following exhibition from April 22 to day of sale. The sources are the estates of the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, of New York and Tuxedo; of Colin James Sabiston, of Scranton, and others.

Chinese antiquities assembled by A. W. Bahr, found in many museums and private collections, are to be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue, at 57th Street, on the afternoons of April 28 and 29, and are on public exhibition from April 22. For many years Mr. Bahr was a resident of China, a connoisseur whose acquisitions of that country's ancient art are to be seen in many museums and private collections.

Of outstanding desirability are the stucco heads and figures found in a cave temple in Hunan Province, other objects being archaic jades, early pottery, bronze and iron, as well as lacquer and paintings on silk. Animal and figure groups form a class of attractive objects.

That place you seek may be among the 97



Glimpses of eight of the 97 communities that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are given above. From Alaska to Florida—down-east Maine to southern California—England to Africa—progressive communities are calling the attention of Monitor readers to their industrial, residential, or recreational advantages. If you are seeking a new place for your home, a business, or to play in, a careful study of community advertising in the Monitor will help you determine just which community best meets your requirements.

It is important that you write to communities advertising in the Monitor and mention their Monitor advertising when the occasion should arise

PROTECT Your LAMP Shades From DUST DIRT SOOT
GENUINE Klearsight ELASTIC COVERS
Made of the New Wonder Fabric "PLIOFILM"
AT LAMP DEPARTMENTS OF LEADING STORES ALL SIZES 50c
Made in Floor, Bridge and Table sizes. If your store does not carry them, send 50c per cover, stating sizes wanted. We will ship Postage Prepaid.
Transparent Cover Co. 2646 W. Taylor Street, Chicago

O-PAN-TOP
Today's Most Sanitary CARPET SWEEPER
1. THE TOP OPENS 2. DUST PAN LIFTS OUT 3. BRUSH SNAPS OUT 4. REMOVABLE COMB
$5.95 SILVERTONE MODEL
Buy direct from your favorite store or write for nearest dealer to O-PAN-TOP MFG. CO. 497 N. J. R. R. Ave. Newark, N. J.

Vance INCORPORATED
Interior Designers
FABRICS CARPETS FURNITURE WALLPAPERS ACCESSORIES
William H. Vance Jane Hildreth
400 Boylston St., Boston COM 4580

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR HOME — LAWN — AND FLOWERS
Cyclone Fence is a polite demand to leave your property alone. Provides a safe playground for your children.
You can get the priceless protection of Cyclone fence for only a few cents a day. And Cyclone fence is made to last. That's why more home owners choose this fence than any other property protection fence in the world. Phone or write for information. Free estimate. Easy terms.
SECURITY FENCE COMPANY
440 Somerville Ave. Somerville, Mass. Tel. SOMerset 3900
925 Broad St., Providence Williams 1500
181 State St., Portland Maine Tel. 3-5831
U-S-S Cyclone Fence
World's Largest Fence Manufacturers

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Commerce and Finance

March Exports Above 1938; Exceed Imports by $77,948,000

Business and Industry

Inflation Perils Seen in Germany's New Finance Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grosvenor Jones, chief financial expert of the Commerce Department, said that dangerous inflation perils appeared to be in the domestic path of Nazi Germany.

Mr. Jones pointed out dangers which he said existed in Germany's policy in an analysis he prepared for Secretary Harry Hopkins of the March 20 decision of the Reich Government to pay part of its bills with tax anticipation certificates.

He concluded that success of the plan depended on reduction of governmental expenditures and the voluntary holding, past maturity, of the non-interest-bearing tax certificates by businessmen. Each of these possibilities he labeled as doubtful.

Under Germany's financial decree of March 20, Mr. Jones explained, all "extraordinary" expenditudes of the Reich and its subdivisions will be paid with 60 per cent cash, 20 per cent in non-interest bearing certificates usable for paying taxes seven months after their issue, and 20 per cent in another type of tax anticipation certificate redeemable at 112 per cent of face value 37 months after issue.

The Jones memorandum added fuel to the long-standing controversy of economists over the inflationary aspects of Nazi financing. Although the German procedures are of an unorthodox nature which in some countries would be expected to lead to inflation quickly, the Nazi party has circumscribed the financial structure of its country in such a way that some experts believe that Germany can escape inflation indefinitely. The German Government dictates the investment policy of its banks, restricts to almost the smallest detail transactions with foreigners, controls prices, wages and production.

Mr. Jones cited as evidence of "strain on the German economy" the increase in currency circulation, the weakness of the capital market and the tax anticipation plan.

It is the German Government's restrictions on trade and foreign exchange which led to the recent ruling by Attorney General Murphy that the United States Treasury should impose a 25 per cent extra tariff on imports from the Reich. The restrictions, Mr. Murphy ruled, amount to a subsidy to stimulate German exports.

The United States Tariff Law of 1930 decrees that "countervailing" duties shall be imposed to offset foreign export subsidies.

The extra 25 per cent levy on German goods became effective today. Treasury officials said they did not know what the effect would be on imports from Germany, but that since Secretary Morgenthau gave notice several weeks ago of the duty increase there had been a rush to bring in German goods.

Controls Air Line

Jack Frye

President of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Frye, Associates Gain Controlling Interest in TWA

NEW YORK (AP)—A pilot who learned to fly 18 years ago when he was earning $25 a week has just gained working control, with a group of associates, of one of the country's major airlines.

Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., bought from Lehman Brothers, the banking house, the largest single block of stock in the company.

The number of shares involved and the price paid were not announced.

Acting with Mr. Frye were Paul E. Richter—whom Mr. Frye taught to fly several years before they went into the airline business—and an unidentified group of other men.

Mr. Frye and Mr. Richter, Executive Vice-President, became officers of TWA in 1930 with the merger of the Aero Corp. of California, operator of Standard Airlines, Inc., Western Air Express and the T. A. T.-Maddux airlines.

Mr. Frye was elected President in 1934.

He holds licenses as a transport pilot and mechanic and is a U. S. Naval Reserve officer.

Operating 33 twin-motored transports on 6,236 route miles between New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the company last year flew 72,322,853 revenue passenger miles.

M. A. Hanna Net Above '38

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—M. A. Hanna Co., coal and ore operators, announced first quarter net income of $172,105, compared with $409,475 the preceding quarter and $57,562 the first quarter of 1938.

G. M. Raises Net Earnings to $1.18 Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp., reported net earnings for the March quarter of $53,177,928, or $1.18 a common share, compared with $8,234,017, or 14 cents a share, in the like quarter of 1938.

Net sales amounted to $367,768,303, compared with $250,512,587 in the first quarter of 1938, a gain of nearly 47 per cent. In the final quarter of last year net sales were $372,388,000. Sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, shipments overseas and production by foreign subsidiaries amounted to 489,284 cars and trucks, against 298,271 a year ago; sales to dealers in the United States were 375,597, against 196,851, and dealers' sales to consumers here were 314,178, compared with 225,922, the report shows.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, commenting in the report on industry in general, wrote: "There does not appear to be economic justification for any drastic decline at this time, unless the economic situation is affected adversely by events from without due to political difficulties abroad. It appears likely, therefore, that the trend of business will be influenced by day to day occurrences."

Accompanying the report was a statement on "our business picture," which said in part: "As national income increases, our present burden of taxes will become relatively easier to carry. The production of goods and services in amounts sufficient to raise the national income to former levels—and above—is therefore the most important task before us today.

"Even recognizing the added overhead expense which enterprise must carry in the future on account of increased taxation, it might fairly be said that the possibilities that exist for business could well lead to a prosperity beyond anything we have yet experienced.

"However, our ability to capitalize such an opportunity absolutely depends upon the manner in which we manage our economic affairs. For instance, capital ought to be assured that the national policy is favorable to the profit motive.

"Our tax structure should be reconstructed in the direction of encouraging enterprise, of permitting a freer movement of capital as between enterprises, and of avoiding unduly burdensome levies on profits and returns from investments that are fairly earned."

Discussing operations, he said: "Total factory and dealer stocks on March 31 were well in line with the consumer sales trend, giving consideration to the seasonal influence. The improved level of operations in the quarter, compared with the 1938 period, is reflected in the fact that there was disbursed through payrolls $97,789,568 against $69,755,936 a year ago, an increase of 40.2 per cent. The average number of employees on the payroll in the first quarter was 236,160, compared with 207,104 in the 1938 period, a gain of 14 per cent."

Average hours worked a week for all hourly paid domestic workers was 33.1 in the quarter, against 23.5 hours in the 1938 period. The average weekly earnings were $30.50, compared with $21.81 last year, a gain of almost 40 per cent.

Cash resources increased in the first quarter of $277,719,593, compared with $242,895,320 on Dec. 31 and to $167,039,003 on March 31, 1938, the report shows. Net working capital on March 31 amounted to $422,894,567, compared with $387,243,513 on Dec. 31 and to $340,919,918 on March 31, 1938.

SEC Nominee

© Harris & Ewing

Leon Henderson

Executive Secretary of the Monopoly Investigating Committee nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Economist Urges Resumption of Gold Coinage, Free Mart

WASHINGTON (AP)—B. H. Beckhart, economics professor at Columbia University, recommended to the Senate Banking Committee that gold coinage be resumed and a "completely free" gold market be re-established.

Prof. Beckhart, explaining he was not testifying as a representative of Columbia, appeared in support of a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act.

The act directs the Treasury to buy silver until the price of the metal reaches the monetary value of $1.29 an ounce or until the government's silver holdings equal one-third of its gold stocks.

The witness also suggested repeal or modification of a statute authorizing the Treasury to purchase gold in any amount at any price, and said the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to revalue the dollar further should be terminated.

The House already has approved extension of the stabilization fund and the devaluation power from next June 30 to June 30, 1941.

Commercial Loans Up for Sixth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the sixth consecutive weekly increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks of leading cities.

Banks in 101 cities reported an increase of $6,000,000 to a total of $3,858,000,000. Banks in the Boston district led with an increase of $7,000,000.

For the 101 leading cities, however, commercial loan totals still were $350,000,000 below a year ago.

Germany's Move to Buy Eggs Aids British Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany's move to stock its larder with a reserve supply of eggs against emergency has done a good turn to British poultry farmers. Supplies of 50,000,000 eggs are reported here to have been diverted from the British market to the Third Reich during March.

British egg producers claim that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has succeeded in doing what the British Government has persistently failed to do—namely to raise the price of eggs for home producers. As soon as Germany began to increase its egg purchases, chiefly from the Netherlands, the supply to the British market fell and prices rose. Britain's normal importation of eggs at this time of year is about 250,000,000 a month.

British poultry farmers see in this evidence of the extent to which imports rule home prices and they are calling for a permanent restriction of imports. Consumers, it is claimed, are quite prepared to pay the higher prices when foreign competition is restricted.

Easy Washing Machine Corp.

NEW YORK—J. C. Nelson, president of the Easy Washing Machine Corporation, reports that net profits for the three months ended March 31, 1939, were $95,870.54, after depreciation and estimated federal income taxes of $21,613.37. This compares with a loss of $126,340.77 for the three months ended March 31, 1938.

Exports by U. S. In March Reverse Downward Trend

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—United States exports reversed a downward trend last month and final March figures showed today exports were $77,948,000 above imports.

Sales to foreigners during the month totaled $268,364,000, compared with $218,560,000 in February. Shipments, however, were still slightly below the $275,308,000 figure of March last year.

The increase of exports over February was attributed by the Commerce Department entirely to larger sales of manufactured items. Imports of merchandise, meanwhile, continued to advance, reaching $190,416,000, the highest figure in more than a year. The February total was $158,035,000 and March 1938, $173,372,000.

For the first quarter of 1939, American exports, totaling $699,835,000, were $173,184,000 in excess of imports. In the first quarter of last year, the export total of $826,315,000 was $319,304,000 ahead of imports.

Compared with last year, export of manufactured goods was 7 per cent larger this March, primarily because of larger shipments of metal working machinery and aircraft. Other increases were recorded for manufactured textiles, rubber, chemicals, leather, automobiles and oil.

Exports of grain and cotton, for which the Administration has been studying special subsidy and barter aids, decreased.

The rising trend of imports was accentuated by larger purchases of raw wool, hides, diamonds, nickel, tin. chemicals, newsprint, cocoa and raw silk.

Exports of raw cotton in March totaled 183,556,000 pounds worth $16,958,000, compared with 241,603,000 pounds worth $23,132,000 in the same month last year.

March exports of wheat amounted to 8,487,000 bushels worth $4,671,000 compared with 8,510,000 bushels worth $9,054,000 in March, 1938.

Exports of corn in March totaled 3,749,000 bushels worth $2,270,000 compared with 9,007,000 bushels worth $6,214,000 in the same month last year.

Exports of meat products in March amounted to 16,378,000 pounds worth $2,924,000, compared with 13,873,000 worth $2,603,000 in the same month last year. Imports of meat products in March amounted to 12,382,000 pounds worth $2,525,000 compared with 13,835,000 pounds worth $3,068,000 in March of 1938.

March exports of lard totalled 22,157,000 pounds worth $1,680,000, compared with 16,047,000 pounds worth $1,558,000 in March, 1938.

C. & O. Net Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway netted $1,515,784 in March, after all charges, against $531,836 in March, 1938. First quarter net, also announced, was $4,248,706, against $2,505,805 in 1938

Attacks Chiselers

William Trufant Foster

Chairman of the Committee on Consumer Credit of Massachusetts and Director of Pollak Foundation for Economic Research.

National Steel Bonds Are Offered By Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of $50,000,000 collateral first mortgage 3 per cent bonds and $15,000,000 serial notes of the National Steel Corporation is being made by a syndicate of underwriters, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The bonds due in April, 1965, are priced at 99. The serial notes, dated April 1, 1939 will mature in equal installments of $1,500,000 each on April 1 of each year from 1940 to 1949, inclusive, bearing interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year at rates from ½ per cent to 2½ per cent. They are offered at $100.

Other underwriters of the bonds include Harriman Ripley & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Dillon Read & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co., First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Flore, Forgan & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Hayden, Miller & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Union Securities Corporation, Dean Witter & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons., Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Shields & Co., and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

Foster Says Installment Selling Knavery Rife in Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Because of the tricks of a chiseling minority in the installment selling business, deception of time-buyers is on a racket scale, according to William T. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Consumer Credit of Massachusetts and Director of Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, speaking before the Community Forum here.

Mr. Foster said that knavery is far from the general rule with installment sellers but queries how the man in the street is to know which sellers are honest?

"Do you know an 'XYZ Furniture House' when you see one?" he asks. "Can you tell which stores are selling good over-stuffed chairs, on fair terms, and which are selling shoddy chairs, over-stuffed chiefly with concealed carrying charges? Can you distinguish the fair-dealing automobile dealer from the swindler, next door? If you can, you are not like most of us.

"As it is, once a buyer or one of his friends is caught, he is wary of all merchants who offer 'easy terms.' That is unfair—unfair to 80 per cent or more of installment sales merchants."

Carrying charges, Mr. Foster continued, in many cases are exorbitant but usually they are not. "A carrying charge of two dollars on a nine dollar watch, nothing down, the whole to be paid in 10 equal, weekly installments, does not yicid a big profit," he said. "In fact, it does not even cover costs. Yet that rate, on an annual basis, is above 200 per cent.

"Small loans are necessarily expensive loans; and money advanced by the installment dealer is, in effect, a loan, no matter what he calls it. The chief fault of most dealers is not that they charge high rates, but that they pretend to charge low rates. They have long clung to the 'six per cent myth,' whereas, at twice six per cent, most of the time-sales business could not recover its costs."

Would business be hurt if all dealers were obliged by law to come out in the open and call 30 per cent, 30 per cent? Mr. Foster asks. It would not, according to him. The experience of the personal finance business proves it, he says.

Mr. Foster, in making his point, used Pennsylvania as an illustration and pointed out that in this State, as in other states, the personal finance business, only one short generation ago, was just as "chaotic and irresponsible" as the installment sales business is today. The most reputable lenders suffered because of the unbridled greed of the worst. Then the best ones asked for regulation.

"The result," Mr. Foster said, "was the uniform small loan law. Today, under the rigid regulations provided by that law, in Pennsylvania and in 29 other states, the lenders are required to tell the whole truth about rates, in clear, simple, uniform language. The chief troubles come in those states in which there are no workable laws, such as Washington and five other states of the Northwest, and in those states in which the laws are inoperative, such as Texas and five other states of the Southeast.

"Equally bad in some respects are conditions in such states as Florida and Georgia, in which the law does not cover salary buyers, and in California where lenders charge what they please, by use of the legal dodge known as 'brokerage.' But the Pennsylvania small loan law is nearly ideal. It is based on a generation of experience in a score of states."

The states which are still havens for the old type loan sharks would like to be rid of them, Mr. Foster continued. Few make money from the racket and business as a whole suffers.

"This year," Mr. Foster said, "Minnesota, which has long been one of the happiest hunting grounds for the scalpers, has adopted a law like that of Pennsylvania; and Utah has closed the last big loophole in her law, by an amendment which brings the pawnbrokers under regulation. Missouri, too, has this year brought its own law into line with the best ones.

"In Pennsylvania and in most other states, however, the installment sales business is still a haven for crooks. The law does not prevent dealers from setting sharp-teethed traps for the unwary. They glibly quote the traditional carrying charge of '6 per cent' when they should say 60 per cent. They agree orally to one set of terms and then, having persuaded the customer to sign a contract in blank, they fill in the contract with whatever terms they please."

Some tricky concerns even try to prevent customers from making payments on time, Mr. Foster pointed out. The reason for this, he says, is that if the buyer is late a single day in making payments, the car is repossessed, without notice to the buyer, and sold at a closed private sale, or at a fake public auction.

"Presently," Mr. Foster says, "the buyer finds that, not only has he lost his car, but he still owes a heavy bill for fees and legal expenses, as well as for the difference between the very low, rigged sale price of his car and the unpaid balance."

Small loan supervisors in several states say that their departments are deluged with complaints from installment buyers, Mr. Foster said, even though these departments have no authority to deal with such cases.

Much has been done in Indiana and Wisconsin to protect the honest installment dealers by state regulation, Mr. Foster said. In these states there is an energetic enforcement of new regulatory laws. In other states, he said, there are to be found, to some extent, "the intolerable conditions laid bare by the Maryland, Massachusetts, Indiana and Wisconsin investigators."

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Steel Production—Total production of French steel products during 1938 is estimated to be 25 per cent less than in the previous year in spite of the higher production level maintained during the latter part of 1938. While the trend toward increased production which started after the low record in August, 1938, continued through November, total production for the first 11 months of 1938 amounted to only 5,604,000 metric tons compared with 7,214,000 tons during the like period of 1937.

Silk Exports—French exports of silk products to the United States in February, 1939, decreased compared with the like month last year. Exports to the United States in this month were valued at $69,123 compared with $99,092 in the like month of 1938 and $86,412 in January, 1939. Exports of rayon products from France to the United States in February, 1939, showed a large increase compared with the same month a year ago, advancing from $23,379 to $79,578.

Glove Shipments—Sixty thousand pairs of leather gloves, valued at $53,000, were exported from the Grenoble district, France, to the United States during February, 1939. The value was practically unchanged from the figure for the preceding month, but showed an increase over the figure of $41,000 for February, 1938. The entire leather market of France maintained a firm tone throughout February, but business was somewhat limited.

French Woolen Industry—Organized efforts are being made in France looking to the stimulation of the domestic woolen industry. During the early part of 1938, this industry was in an acutely depressed state. Conditions improved to such an extent, however, that operations were at relatively satisfactory levels, although still well under capacity at the end of the year. At a meeting recently held in Paris, French woolen interests took the initial steps to formulate a national program to study ways and means of increasing consumption of wool in France and stimulating exports of domestic woolens.

Coal Production—French coal and lignite production during February amounted to 4,022,127 metric tons compared with 4,311,460 tons during January and 3,770,812 tons produced during February, 1938. Exports of coal in February amounted to 97,464 metric tons compared with 66,677 tons in February, 1938. Imports of coal in February amounted to 1,334,914 metric tons, compared with 1,138,197 metric tons imported during January and 1,753,463 tons imported during February, 1938. Stocks on hand at the end of February amounted to 5,530,888 metric tons.

New Hydrogenation Plants—A decree dated Jan. 28, 1939, provides that the French Government will guarantee loans up to 400,000,000 francs for the establishment of hydrogenation plants. The National Office of Liquid Fuels is authorized to subscribe up to 40 per cent of the capital of companies formed for this purpose and to maintain this proportion of stock. An official explanation of the decree states that its purpose is part of the plan to assure supplies of gasoline for national defense, particularly aviation gasoline, for the production of which hydrogenation is one of the best technical methods.

Air Service—The British air service between London and Paris has been speeded up with a schedule of eight services daily between these two capital cities. The service is maintained jointly by the combined Imperial Airways and British Airways companies.

Lace Exports—Intensified activity was registered during December, 1938, (latest figures available) throughout the French lace industry, largely because of good orders booked from the American market. Exports to the United States in December, 1938, reached the highest monthly level since 1931. However, there was no material improvement in the generally reduced volume of business with Continental and other foreign markets. Calais lace shipments to the United States in December amountd to 131,563 pounds valued at $249,381 as compared with 76,505 pounds valued at $169,595 in December, 1937.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 1

Insured Investment
CERTIFICATES
A Federally Chartered Association specializing in first mortgages on homes in the Nation's Capital and immediate vicinity (considered choice home lending area in U. S.) offers Investment Share Certificates in any multiple of $100. 3½%
Current dividends have been paid at 3½% per annum, payable semi-annually. Featuring: No Commissions; No Fluctuations in Value; Redeemable at Par; Tax Exemptions; Federally Insured against loss up to $5,000 for each Investor; Joint Accounts offer additional insurance. Write for full information.
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Securities for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

This advertisement is published by and on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

NEW ISSUES

National Steel Corporation

$50,000,000

First (Collateral) Mortgage Bonds 3% Series

Dated April 1, 1939 Due April 1, 1965

PRICE 99% AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$15,000,000

Serial Notes

Dated April 1, 1939 Due each April 1, as shown below

Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate
$1,500,000	1940	½%	$1,500,000	1943	1½%	$1,500,000	1947	2¼%
1,500,000	1941	1 %	1,500,000	1944	1¾%	1,500,000	1948	2⅜%
1,500,000	1942	1¼%	1,500,000	1945	2 %	1,500,000	1949	2½%
			1,500,000	1946	2⅛%			

PRICE 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST FOR ALL MATURITIES

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated
White, Weld & Co. Lee Higginson Corporation
Smith, Barney & Co. The First Boston Corporation Blyth & Co., Inc.

New York, April 25, 1939.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	414,110
1939 volume to date	81,431,355
1938 volume to date	76,295,174

Market Recovers Moderately But Dealings Are Slow

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The stock market sauntered into higher ground today with pivotal issues adding fractions to around a point or more.

Near the final hour the ticker tape loafed. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Although war fears seemed to have lessened in boardrooms, most traders displayed little or no urge to get aboard the buying van. There were a few hopeful notes in the domestic business chorus, but these elicited only faint response.

Factors considered in the market scheme were: Talk that Chancellor Hitler's Friday speech in answer to the Roosevelt peace plea might be more conciliatory than expected; reports Premier Mussolini was considering proposing a conference of certain powers; the return of the British and French Ambassadors to their posts in Berlin, and the reported approval of the British Cabinet for partial conscription.

Stocks favored the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Kennecott, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Aluminum Co., Pantepec Oil and Masabi Iron edged upward in the curb. Numerous issues were unchanged or off a shade.

Bond Market Firm

Quiet buying of U. S. Governments and selected corporate loans was a steadying influence in today's bond market.

A few Treasuries fell slightly in arrears after midday but the list had a sprinkling of gains running to 5-32ds. Several inactive corporate loans appeared scarce against modest bids and recorded gains running to around 6 points.

The general corporate list stayed within a fractional range with advances predominating. Higher in the final hour were bonds of Great Northern Railway, International Paper, Consolidated Oil, Rock Island, Illinois Central, U. S. Steel and Western Union.

Foreign issues were uneven, with most Italians higher and Japanese loans down fractions to around a point.

Profits of Sears Twice '38 Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of the big mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., are the largest for this season in the history of the company, stockholders were informed by Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman, in the annual meeting.

In the first quarter, Mr. Wood said, the company's profit was about double that of the comparable period last year.

He suggested, however, dividend payments may not be as liberal as in 1936 and 1937 because of the changes in the Federal tax on undistributed profits, which penalized profits withheld for reserves while the old levy was in effect. Continuation of the recent improvement in earnings, he said, supposedly would permit larger payments to shareholders, even though a smaller proportion of earnings were paid out.

Advance in Wheat Sharpest in Weeks

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—The first definite signs of a setback in winter wheat crop prospects since the growing season began caused today the sharpest advance registered by wheat prices in weeks.

July and September wheat, representing the new crop, rose a full cent a bushel as less optimistic crop reports came in from various sections of the southwest. Signs of damage inflicted on wheat during the fall and early winter drought are appearing, crop advices said, and there were reports that high winds and dust are threatening grain in some sections. Rain is needed badly in many districts.

Wheat closed 5/8-1 1/4 higher than yesterday, May 69 3/4-5/8, July 69 1/4-1/8; corn 1/8-3/8 up, May 48 3/8-1/2, July 50-50 1/8; oats 1/8-1/4 higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Although the stock market took a more or less favorable view of the budget message presented today, activity remained at a minimum. Trans-Atlantics moved evenly and British funds inched forward. Industrials recovered small early losses.

Paris: The Bourse held a steady course in quiet dealings today. Bank of France dipped 60 francs but rentes moved 40 to 100 centimes higher. Suez Canal added 335 francs and Royal Dutch was narrowly up.

Liverpool: The cotton trade awaited further news out of Washington regarding the export subsidy plan and proceeded cautiously in today's market. Prices finished irregular, 2 higher for near months to losses of as much as 5 for distant.

Wheat futures closed 3/8 to 5/8d down after a quiet session.

Sees Stock Outlook Promising

Poor's Investment Advisory Service says: "Action of the market indicates that stocks have been shaken down to a level where the foreign situation and domestic business recession have been rather adequately taken into account. The longer term outlook for stock prices is definitely more promising. A major collapse in industrial activity is not indicated even though the current business recession probably has somewhat further to run."

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64 3/4	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	Apr24
45	31 1/2	Acme Steel (1)	1	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	Apr24
11	6 3/4	Adams Ex (.20e)	6	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 1/4	
25	19 3/8	Adam-Mill (1/2g)	5	19 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4	Apr18
27 1/2	19 1/4	Addressog (1.40)	9	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4	Apr21
65 3/8	45 1/4	Air Reduct (1a)	4	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	-1
1 1/8	3/4	Air-Way El Ap	1	7/8	7/8	7/8	Apr21
10	6 3/8	Alaska Jun (1)	18	8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
1 1/4	3/4	Alleghany Corp	7	7/8	7/8	7/8	
12 3/4	5 1/8	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Apr22
14 7/8	6 1/8	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	+ 1/4
13 3/8	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	7	7	7	- 3/8
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10 3/4	11	Apr19
28 1/4	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	+ 1/2
11 1/2	6 3/4	Allen Industries	3	8	8	8	Apr24
193	151 1/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	10	156	153 1/4	153 1/4	-2 1/4
13 1/8	10	Allied Kid (1/2)	1	10	10	10	
13 3/8	9 1/2	Allied Mls (3/4e)	1	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	- 3/8
11 3/8	6	Allied Stores	6	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 1/2	+ 1/4
70	54 1/2	Allied St pf (5)	1	61 7/8	61 7/8	61 7/8	+1 7/8
48 3/8	28	Allis-Ch M (1/4g)	11	32	31 1/2	31 1/2	- 1/2
19 7/8	12 3/4	Alpha Cem (1/4g)	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Apr21
2 3/8	1 1/2	Amal Leather	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Apr20
19	13 1/2	Amal Leath pf	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Apr 4
69 1/2	50	Amerada Cp (2)	6	64 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	+ 3/4
24 1/4	16 1/4	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	Apr24
17 3/4	10 3/4	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	12	12	12	
8	3 7/8	Am Bosch	3	5	4 7/8	4 7/8	
54 1/2	31 3/4	Am Br Sh (1/4g)	3	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2	- 1/8
100 5/8	83 1/4	Am Can (4)	6	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4	- 3/4
178 1/2	167 1/2	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
35	17 1/2	Am Car & Fdy	4	20 1/4	20	20 1/4	+ 3/8
55	32	Am Car pf (2 1/2e)	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	Apr21
24 1/2	13 1/2	Am Ch & C (.15g)	6	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+1 1/4
115 1/8	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122 3/4	109 1/2	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	
83 1/4	51 1/4	Am Colortype	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	Apr21
11 1/8	5 3/4	Am Com Alco	1	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	Apr22
10 1/2	6 1/4	Am Crystal Sug	1	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	Apr24
5 3/8	2 3/8	Am Encaus Til	2	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	Mr 22
3 5/8	2	Am & For Pow	8	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/8
16 1/2	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	+ 3/4
20 1/2	12 1/4	Am & F P $7 pf	9	14 3/8	14	14 3/8	+ 7/8
9 3/4	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	- 1/4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Apr22
5 1/4	2 7/8	Am Hide & Lea	8	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 7/8	- 1/4
34 1/4	25 3/8	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46 7/8	41 3/4	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	- 1/2
2	1 3/8	Am Ice	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
18 1/4	14 1/2	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7 3/4	4 1/4	Am Internat	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	
30 3/8	14 3/8	Am Locomotive	1	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	+ 1/8
79 1/2	47	Am Locomotpf	1	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
15 3/4	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	- 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/8	Am M & Metal	1	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	Apr15
40 1/8	27	Am Metal (1/4g)	2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1 1/2
124 1/2	117 1/2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	Apr20
7	3 3/8	Am Power & Lt	16	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+ 1/8
49 3/4	32	AP&LS6pf(1 1/8k)	9	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
44 3/4	28	AP&LS5pf(1 1/4k)	3	32 1/4	32	32	-1 1/4
18 3/8	10 1/8	Am Rad & St S	27	12	11 3/4	11 7/8	+ 1/4
22 3/4	12 1/8	Am Roll Mill	4	13 7/8	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/8
72 1/2	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+1
15 3/8	11 3/8	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/8
20	10 7/8	Am Seat (1/2e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
35 3/8	35 1/2	Am Sm & R (1g)	9	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4	+ 1/4
137 1/2	129 1/2	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131	131	131	-1 1/8
64 1/2	59 1/2	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	Apr14
41	20 1/4	Am Steel Fdrs	7	22 1/4	21 7/8	22	- 1/4
13 1/8	8 1/4	Am Stores	1	8 7/8	8 7/8	8 7/8	Apr24
14 1/2	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Apr 4
22 1/2	13 1/4	Am Sugar Ref	1	18 1/8	17 1/2	18 1/8	Apr24
91 7/8	75 1/8	Am Sug pf (7)	2	79 1/2	79 3/8	79 1/2	- 1/2
18 1/2	14 1/2	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	+ 1/4
170 1/8	148	Am T & T (9)	16	158 3/4	157 3/4	158 1/2	+ 1/2
87 1/2	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79	77 3/4	77 3/4	
89 3/4	75 1/2	Am Tob B (5)	9	82	80 3/4	81	+ 1/4
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/4	- 3/4
8 3/8	4 1/2	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
14 5/8	8 1/8	Am Water Wks	1	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
93 1/2	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	+1
6 3/4	3 5/8	Am Woolen	1	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	Apr22
43 1/2	28 3/8	Am Woolen pf	4	29 1/4	29	29 1/4	- 1/2
7 3/4	4 1/8	Am Zinc L&S	5	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
38 1/4	20 3/4	Anaconda (3/4g)	34	23 1/8	22 5/8	22 3/4	- 1/8
54 7/8	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20 1/4	13 1/2	Anch H Gl(.15g)	1	18	18	18	+ 1/2
15 5/8	8 3/4	Andes Cop (1/4e)	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Apr17
2 1/2	1 1/2	A P W Paper	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	Apr19
29 1/2	21	Arch-D-M (1/4g)	3	21	21	21	- 3/4
103 1/8	97 1/2	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98 1/8	98	98	
6 1/8	3 3/4	Armour Ill	8	4 1/8	4	4 1/8	+ 1/8
52	33 3/4	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35 7/8	35 7/8	35 7/8	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
38	33 1/2	Arm Cork (1/4g)	3	37	36 3/4	36 3/4	Apr24
13	9 1/8	Arnold C (3/8g)	1	10	10	10	
10 3/8	5 3/8	Artloom Corp	1	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	- 3/4
10 3/8	5 3/8	Assd Dry Goods	6	7	6 3/4	7	+ 1/4
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Apr20
54 1/2	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	-5
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Apr21
42 7/8	23 1/2	Atch T & S F	21	27	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/8
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	53	53	53	
30 1/8	15	Atl Coast Line	5	16 3/4	16 3/8	16 3/8	- 7/8
10 1/2	6	Atl G&WIndies	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Apr24
23 1/2	19	Atl Refining (1)	7	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	+ 1/4
110	104 1/4	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Apr22
8 7/8	7	Atlas Corp (1/2e)	1	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
47 3/4	43 3/8	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	45 3/4	45	45	- 3/4
66 3/4	53	Atlas Pow(1/2g)	1	52	52	52	-3
6 1/2	4 1/4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4 3/8	2 3/8	Auburn Auto	9	2 3/4	2 3/8	2 3/8	Apr24
3 1/8	2	Aust Nichols	1	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	+ 3/8
8 7/8	4 1/2	Aviation Corp	7	5 1/8	5	5	- 1/8
B							
17 3/8	9 1/4	Bald Loco ct	14	10 7/8	10 3/4	10 7/8	+ 1/4
8 3/4	4 1/2	Balt & Ohio	1	5 1/8	5	5	- 1/8
10 3/8	5	Balt & O pf	1	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	- 3/8
30 1/2	19	Bang & Ar (2 1/2)	9	21 7/8	21 7/8	21 7/8	Apr24
21 1/2	10 7/8	Barber Asphalt	4	13	13	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	Apr20
19 1/2	12 3/8	Barnsdall Oil(1)	11	14 1/8	14	14	
21 1/4	15 1/4	Bayuk Cig (3/4)	3	18	17 7/8	18	
20 3/4	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	Apr24
100 1/8	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100 1/2	99 7/8	100 1/2	+ 3/8
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8 7/8	7 1/4	Belding-He (.70)	1	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
73 5/8	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29 3/4	16 3/8	Bendix Aviation	15	20 1/4	19 3/4	20	+ 1/8
21 1/2	17 7/8	Ben IndLn(.45g)	3	18 3/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
52 3/4	48 1/8	Ben IndLpf(2 1/2)	1	50	50	50	Apr21
57 1/2	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	- 1/2
80	51 5/8	Beth Steel	49	56 1/8	55 1/8	55 3/4	+ 7/8
18	15 1/2	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	+ 1/8
115	99 1/4	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	105	105	105	Apr24
27	15 7/8	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
22 1/8	14	Black&Deck(1)	2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	Apr24
17 3/4	8 1/2	Blaw-Knox	1	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
34 3/4	19	Boeing Airplane	5	21 3/8	21	21	
28 1/2	16 1/4	BohnA&Br(1/4g)	2	20	20	20	Apr24
19 3/8	12 1/2	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 3/8
21 3/8	16 1/2	Borden Co (.60g)	14	19	18 3/8	18 3/4	
32	18 3/4	Borg-War (1/4g)	9	21 7/8	21 1/8	21 1/8	- 3/8
2 3/4	1 1/2	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr21
27 3/4	19 1/2	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22 7/8	22 7/8	22 7/8	Apr24
7 3/4	5 1/2	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
15 7/8	8 1/4	Bridgeport Br	14	10 3/4	10	10	- 1/8
31 7/8	16 1/4	Briggs Mfg (1/4g)	13	19 1/4	18 7/8	19	
39 1/2	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	Apr20
47	41 3/4	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44	44	44	Apr22
2	1 1/8	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	+ 1/4
2	1 1/8	Bkl&QTrans pf	1	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	+ 1/4
13 7/8	7 3/8	Bkly-Man Tr	17	11 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/4	+1 1/8
43 1/2	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	7	38 1/4	37	38 1/4	+ 3/4
19 3/8	13 3/8	Bkly Un Gas	4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4
35	31 1/8	Brown Sh(1/2g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14 7/8	9 3/8	Brunsw-B(1/4g)	1	11	11	11	+ 1/8
13 1/8	7	Bucyrus-Erie	2	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	+ 1/8
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	4 3/4	4 3/8	4 3/8	+ 1/8
5 3/8	3	Budd Wheel	8	4	3 7/8	4	+ 1/4
30	16	Bullard Co	3	18 1/4	18	18	-1
34 1/4	21 1/2	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	+ 1/2
15 3/8	11 1/2	Burling Mills (1)	1	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	+ 3/8
18 3/4	11 1/4	Burr A M (.20g)	7	13 1/8	12 3/4	12 3/4	- 3/8
2 3/8	1	Bush Terminal	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Apr24
9 1/2	6 1/2	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7 1/4	7 1/4	Apr 6
9 1/8	5 7/8	Butler Br(.15g)	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	Apr24
23 3/4	18 7/8	But Bros pf(1 1/2)	1	19 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4	
4 1/4	2 3/8	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Apr24
13 1/4	7	Byers (AM) Co	11	8 1/4	7 7/8	8 1/8	+ 1/8
17 7/8	11 1/2	Byron Jack(1/4g)	4	12 3/4	12 5/8	12 5/8	
C							
19 1/8	13 1/4	Calif Packing	1	15	15	15	+ 1/4
50 1/4	48 1/2	Calif P pf (2 1/2)	2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	M'r 30
2 1/8	5/8	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	7/8	7/8	- 1/8
8 3/8	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	
17 3/4	9 1/8	Campbell Wyant	1	10 3/8	10 1/2	10 3/8	+ 1/4
20 3/8	12	Can Dry G Ale	3	14 1/4	14	14	
6 1/4	3 1/2	Canad Pacific	18	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	
34 1/2	29 3/4	Cannon M (1/2g)	1	30 5/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	
7 7/8	4 3/4	Capital Ad A	1	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/2
20 1/2	13 7/8	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3 7/8	2 1/2	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	+ 1/8
94 1/2	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	70 1/8	70 1/4	70 1/8	
55	38 1/2	Caterpil Trac(2)	17	42	40 1/2	41	-1
107 1/4	103 1/2	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Apr10
24 3/8	13 3/8	Celanese Corp	2	16 3/8	16 3/8	16 3/8	+ 1/4
19 1/8	10	Celotex Corp	5	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 1/8	- 3/8
22 1/2	18 1/2	Cent Aguir (1 1/2)	3	20 7/8	20 7/8	20 7/8	Apr24
5 1/4	2 3/8	Cent Foundry	5	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	- 1/8
9 1/2	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5 1/2	3 1/2	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	Apr21
5 1/2	3 1/2	Century Rib M	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	Apr20
52 7/8	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	36	34 3/4	36	+1
13	6 1/2	Cert-teed Prod	2	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 7/8	+ 1/8
30	18 3/4	Champ Pap&F	2	21	21	21	Apr24
11	6 5/8	Checker Cab	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/8	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	21	31 1/2	30 3/4	31	
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25 1/2	17 1/4	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	19	19	19	-1
5/8	1/4	Chi & E Ill	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	Apr21
3 3/4	1 1/2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Apr20
1	1/2	Chi & N West	22	1/2	1/2	1/2	
3 1/2	1 1/2	Chi & N West pf	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Apr21
3/8	3/8	Chi Great West	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	
3 7/8	1 3/4	Chi Great W pf	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Apr17
13 1/2	9 1/2	Chi Mail Or(1/4g)	3	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/2
1 1/8	3/8	Chi M St P&P	8	3/8	3/8	3/8	
1 1/8	3/8	Chi M S P&P pf	4	3/4	5/8	3/4	Apr19
20 1/4	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	- 1/4
38 7/8	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33 1/2	33	33	Apr18
48 1/4	44 5/8	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	1	44 5/8	44 5/8	44 5/8	Apr18
3/4	3/8	Chi Rock Is&P	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	Apr22
1 1/2	3/8	CRI & P 6% pf	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	Apr19
1 3/4	3/4	CRI & P 7% pf	1	3/4	3/4	3/4	- 1/4
9 5/8	7 1/2	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	Apr11
14 3/8	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	- 1/8
13 1/8	7	Childs Co	1	9	8 7/8	8 7/8	- 1/4
85 1/4	53 5/8	Chrysler Cp (1g)	119	62 3/8	61 5/8	62 3/8	+1 1/8
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	Apr24
4 1/4	2 1/4	City Stores	1	2 7/8	2 7/8	2 7/8	- 1/8
26	15	Clark Equip	1	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	- 7/8
29 1/2	20 1/8	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Apr24
60 1/8	36 1/2	ClimMolyb(1.20)	17	41	39 1/2	39 3/4	-2 1/4
30 3/4	21 1/4	Cluett Peab(1/4g)	3	24 3/8	24 1/2	24 3/8	- 3/8
133	114	Coca-Cola (1 1/2g)	1	122	122	122	Apr24
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	
16 1/4	11 1/2	Colgate-P (1/2)	60	14	13 7/8	13 7/8	- 1/8
104	101 7/8	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Apr15
36 1/4	20 1/4	Collins & A(1/4g)	2	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	Apr24
23 3/4	11 1/8	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	Apr20
18 1/2	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	7	16	15 7/8	15 7/8	- 1/8
18 1/4	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	4	15 7/8	15 7/8	15 7/8	- 1/8
9	5 1/4	Col Gas & El	41	6	5 3/4	5 7/8	
91	74 1/2	Col G&E pf A(6)	9	83 3/8	83 1/8	83 1/8	- 1/2
15 5/8	7 1/8	C Picvtc (2 1/2%f)	1	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/8	Apr24
30 1/2	23 3/8	Col Pic pf (2 3/4)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	+ 1/4
57	38 3/4	Coml Credit (4)	9	43 1/4	42 7/8	42 7/8	- 1/8
109 1/4	105 1/2	Coml Cr pf (4 1/4)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	46 3/8	46 1/4	46 3/8	- 3/8
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4 1/4)	1	108	108	108	-2
13 3/4	9 3/8	Coml Solvents	2	10 3/8	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
2 1/8	1 1/4	Com & South	27	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	- 1/8
6 4 7/8	4 5 3/4	Com & So pf (3)	3	53 1/4	52 1/4	53	
28 1/4	25 5/8	Con Ed (.80g)	22	26 3/4	26 5/8	26 3/4	+ 1/8
8 5/8	5	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	+1
30 3/8	19	Con Nairn (1/4g)	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Better Demand For Print Cloths Bolsters Prices

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 25—Conflicting influences battled for control of primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, but constructive tendencies finally obtained ascendancy, as foundation was laid for sound recovery in price levels.

Strong efforts were made to rally the southern coarse goods mills into a solid curtailment bloc for the purpose of stiffening the weakened price structure of the market through co-operative reduction of mill output. The plan was partially wrecked, however, by insistence of certain of the better financed units on following up their policy of building up a large backlog of unsold goods against the prospective increase in production costs that is expected to result next July from the enforcement of a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour.

Curtailment Program

Development of further price weakness in certain of the print cloth constructions, narrow sheeting numbers, and carded broadcloths gave weight to the arguments for the curtailment program, and was largely responsible for getting it adopted by most of the coarse goods mills. Some are announcing flat shutdowns for definite periods, while others are reducing operations from the basis of five or six days weekly to a four-day basis, while still others are shutting down portions of their loom equipment as present warps run out.

Partly because of the reports of curtailment plans, and partly because of the sharp rise in cotton future markets toward the close of the week on reports of a White House agreement for a two-cent cotton export subsidy and an impounding of present loans stocks until after Jan. 1, 1940, the cotton gray goods buyers rushed into the market to cover near-by needs for yardage. Many of the purchases made had been withheld until the last minute, as was revealed by the insistence upon spot goods and the demand for express shipment of part of the order immediately.

Buying Bolsters Prices

The larger buying had a bolstering effect on prices, and in most cases where further recessions had taken place, the former levels were regained before the close of the trading. This week there appeared to be a possibility that further advances would take place, since the jump in cotton futures offered sound basis for another fractional increase in standard gray goods constructions.

Print cloth mills reported sales of standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares at 5¾ cents, the same price that prevailed the previous week, but the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s which had held firmly at 4⅞ cents in previous trading broke to 4¾ cents toward the middle of the week, on round lot sales though on lots of 200,000 yards or less the mills insisted on 4⅞ cents.

The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s held firmly at 4⅛ cents, and occasional offerings of second hands at a sixteenth less were so quickly snapped up that first hands felt warranted in refusing to accept less than the 4⅛ cents, even on large lots.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	9.69	9.79	9.57	9.60	—.07
Sept.	10.05	10.05	9.91	10.01	—.02
Dec.	10.40	10.43	10.37	10.37	..

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 2⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.16	106.15	106.16
1 4s '54-44	115.13	115.13	115.13
7 2¾s '47-45	108.28	108.27	108.28
2 2¾s '47-45 reg	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 4¼s '52-47	120.17	120.17	120.17
2 2¾s '51-48	108.2	108.1	108.2
8 2½s '53-49	105.3	105.1	105.1
5 3s '55-51	109.26	109.26	109.26
11 2¾s '60-55	107.11	107.9	107.10
3 2¾s '59-56	106.4	106.4	106.4
5 2¾s '65-60	105.5	105.2	105.5
2 2¾s '63-58	105.14	105.14	105.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	106.13	106.13	106.13

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	101.24	101.24	101.24
14 3s '52-44	108.7	108.5	108.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	72	72
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
1 Am & For P5s 2030	53	53	53
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	110
17 Ab T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
28 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107¾	107¾
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	102	102	102
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	20	20	20
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Arm Del 4s '56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
22 AT&SF 4s '95	107⅛	107¼	107¼
10 AT&SF 4s '95 st	90	90	90
13 AT&SF 4½s '48	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39	39	39
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	23½	23⅜	23½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104	104
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	55	54⅝	55
10 B&O 1st 4½s '48 ct	54½	54½	54½
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19½	19½	19½
6 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	54½	54⅛	54½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	80½	80¼	80½
19 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	103	102¾	103
10 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106½	10½⅜	106½
29 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 Beth Sty 3½s '52	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	31	30¾	31
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	28½	28½	28½
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	30¾	30¾	30¾
78 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78	76½	77¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '52	82½	82	82
3 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113⅛	113	113
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Can Sou 5s '62	99	99	99
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅛	115	115⅛
26 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
3 Can Pac 4½s '48	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	107½	107	107
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	104	104
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26	26	26
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	48	47¾	48
3 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
10 ChampP&F(38) 4¾s'50	101	101	101
5 C&O 4½s '92	121½	121⅜	121½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98¾	98¾
27 CB&Q gen 4½s '58	95½	95½	95½
6 CB&Q 3½s II '49	98⅛	98	98⅛
3 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	133⅜	133⅛	133⅜
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13 Chi I&L 5s '47	13	13	13
18 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	6⅞
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅞	3¼	3⅜
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
10 CRI&P 4s '88	12	11½	11½
22 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4⅝	4½	4⅝
5 CTN & SE Inc 5s '60	46	46	46
9 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	107¾	108
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	79	79
1 ClevUnTerm4¼s'77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
21 Colbia G 5s '52 May	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
22 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
5 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	108¾	109
15 ComwithEd cv 3½s'58	107¼	107¼	107½
24 ConEd cv 3½s'58wi	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
22 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¼	107¼	107⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
36 Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103⅜	103½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48	48	48
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crown Cork 4s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32	32	32
1 D&RG 4s '36	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 D&RGW West 5s '78	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	111¼	111	111
1 Det T Tun 4¼s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Duquesne L 3⅜s '65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¾	9¼	9¼
6 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104¼	104	104¼
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '52 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104½	104	104
3 GenMotAccept 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 GenMotAccept 3½s'51	106	105¾	106
1 GenStlCast5½s'49	54½	54½	54½
20 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	100	100
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	89	89	89
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91½	91½	91½
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	82¼	82	82
1 Hocky V 4½s '59	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	71	70¾	71
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32	32	32
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	7¼	47¼	47¼
13 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	47	47	47
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	42	42
1 IC & CSL & NO5s'63 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 IC & CSL & NO4½s'63	43	43	43
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	92½	92½	92½
39 Interb R 7s '42	56½	55¾	56½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	54	54	54
15 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	33⅞	34
66 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60½	58½	60½
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2⅜	2½	2½
4 Int Hydro El Pow 6s '44	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	85½	85½	85½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	95	95	95
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
11 Int T & T 4½s '52	57⅜	57	57⅜
22 Int T & T 5s '55	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	24½	24½	24½
12 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109	109½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50	50	50
2 Lac Gas 5⅝s '60D	49½	49½	49½
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	84	84	84
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	52½	52½	52½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54ct	18	18	18
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127⅝
6 Louis & N un 4s '40	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Mantai Sug 4s '57	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
197 Manhat Ry 4s '90	41⅜	39⅞	41⅜
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	39⅛	38¾	39¼
21 ManhatRy2d4s2013	24¼	23⅝	24¼
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Mead Corp 6s '45A	102	102	102
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19⅜	19¼	19¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14½	14½
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	21	21	21
7 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	101¾	101⅜	101¾
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98⅛	98¼
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	44¾	42⅞	44¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40½	40½	40½
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 NatDairy3¾s'51ww	105	104⅜	105
21 Natl Steel 4s '64	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	108	108⅝	109
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103½	103	103
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	55¼	55½
24 NYC 4½s 2013A	50	49¾	49⅞
2 NYC cn 4s '98	59¼	59¼	59¼
11 NY Dock 4s '51	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '41	56	56	56
34 NYCh&StL5½s '74A	54¼	54¼	54¼
36 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45½	45	45½
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50½	50½	50½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅛	108	108
2 NYL&WCoal5½s '42	58	58	58
3 NYNH&H clt 4s '40	18	18	18
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13 NY Steam 3½s '63	103¾	103½	103⅝
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	102 1-32	102	102
1 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	95	95	95
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Nor Pac 4s '61A	10	10	10
20 NorPac6s 2047	57¾	57	57
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	50½	50½	50½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47½	47½
7 NorPac 4s '97	77	77	77
2 NorPac 3s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
6 OklahomG&E 3¾s '72	108⅛	108	108⅛
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
10 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	109	109	109
18 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	68¼	68	68
4 Pat Gas & E 3½s '66	108	108	108
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	101½	101½
22 Pen Co 4s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100¼
4 Penn-Dix 4s '41 A	95	95	95
4 Penn-Dix 4s '61 A	95	95	95
39 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105	105
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¼	117¼	117¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	117¼	117¼	117¼
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '65	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	83	83
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94	94	94
2 Pen RR 4s '48	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Pen RR 3½s '70	86½	86½	86½
11 Pen RR 3¼s '52	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114½	114⅜	114½
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Phila Co 5s '67	101	101	101
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
7 Phillips Pet23s'48	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 PCC & SL 5s '70A	104	104	104
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	104	104	104
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95	95	95
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67½	67	67
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11⅝	11¾
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73⅛	73⅜
13 Rem Rand 4½s '56	100	100	100½
1 Republic Steel 5½s54	104½	104½	104½
11 Republic Steel 4¼s61	89½	89½	89½
2 Republic Steel 4¼s '56	90½	90½	90½
1 Revere Co&Eb 4¾s56	96	96	96
8 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Roch Gas&E 5s '62 E	109	109	109
1 RI Ark & La4½s34	8½	8½	8½
28 St LSF 4½s '78	9	8⅞	9
20 StLSF4½s78ctf st	8½	8⅜	8½
2 St LSF 4s '78 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 St L SW 1st 4s '89	57	57	57
1 StP&KC ShL2½s41	5	5	5
4 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	17	17	17
1 Seab Air Ln 6s '45	6	6	6
30 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
11 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	97	97	97
22 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106	106	106
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43	43	43
1 So Pac 4½s '69	43	43	43
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58⅝	58⅝
16 So Pac clt 4s '49	46	45¾	46
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	52½	52½
16 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	46⅞	47
3 So Pac SWTer 4s'50	85¾	85⅝	85¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	65	64½	65
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	62	62	62
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	80½	80½	80½
27 South Ry gen 4s '56	48	47½	47½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110½	110½	110½
15 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
15 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	104¾	104¾
27 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
14 The El Pow 6s '47 A	100¼	100	100
29 TRRAStL 4s '53	106⅜	106	106⅜
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9½	9	9½
9 Third Ave 4s 60	43	42½	43
8 TideWatAscoO3½s'52	106¼	106	106¼
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	105	105	105
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	105	105	105
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109	109	109
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	113	113
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	76¼	76	76¼
13 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	102¾	102¼	102¾
19 US Steel 5s '51	105⅜	105⅛	105¼
2 UtahP &L 5s '44	97½	97	97½
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	66½	66½	66½
6 Util P&L 5s '59	66½	66¼	66¼
2 Vanadium 5s '41	98½	98½	98½
11 Va Ry & Pow 5½s'62	109½	109	109½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
21 Warner Bros cv6s'39	100½	100½	100½
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	90	90	90
14 Warren Bros 6s '41	38½	38	38½
5 Wash Term 3½s '45	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
10 West Shore 4s 2361	48¾	48⅝	48¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
3 Western Un 5s '51	61¼	61	61
4 Western Un 5s '60	59¾	59	59¾
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
7 Wilson&Co 4s '55	102	102	102
14 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
19 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	104½	105
5 Youngst&S&T 4s '48	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	30	30	30
10 Antioquia 7s '45A	13½	13⅜	13½
10 Antioquia 7s '45B	13½	13⅜	13½
10 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13½	13⅜	13½
17 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13⅜	13⅜	13½
26 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	78	78
19 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
3 Australia 5s '55	97⅛	97	97⅛
6 Australia 4½s '56	92¼	92	92
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	17½	17½	17½
11 Belgium 6½s '49	105½	105½	105½
20 Belgium 6s '55	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
10 Berlin 6½s '58	17¾	17¼	17¾
2 Berl City El 6s '55	21½	21½	21½
11 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
15 Brazil C Ry 5l 7s '52	15¼	15⅛	15¼
10 Buen A 4½s 42s8 '77	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
2 Buen A 4½s 33s8 '75	48½	48½	48½
4 Canada 5s '52	109⅝	109¼	109¼
3 Canada 4s '60	109⅜	108½	108½
5 Canada 3½s '61	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
20 Canada 3s '67	100¼	10½	100¼
1 Carlsbad 8s '54	16	16	16
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	11½	11½	11½
20 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Chile 7s '42	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½
6 Chile 6s '63	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Chile 6s '63 asd	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25½	25½	25½
2 Colom Pub 6s '59	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Copenhag 5s '52	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	23¾	23⅜	23¾
1 Cuba 5½s '45	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
13 Cuba 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
26 Denmark 5s '42	103	103	103
7 Denmark 5½s '55	96¾	96⅝	96¾
27 Denmark 4½s '62	86½	85⅞	85⅞
1 Dom 5½s '42	67½	67½	67½
2 Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
15 Ger Gov 5½s '65	15¾	13½	15¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	15½	15⅜	15½
4 Ger Gov 7s '49	20¾	21	21
1 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	77	77	77
4 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	19¼	19⅛	19¼
1 Hung R Mtg 7½s'61 A	8½	8½	8½
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	59	59	59
15 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	44	43½	44
18 Italy 7s 1951	61	60¼	61
13 Japan 6½s '54	77	77	77
5 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	8	8	8
12 Milan City 6½s '52	46¼	45⅜	46¼
5 N Sou Wales 5s '57	95¾	95½	95½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	95¾	95½	95½
1 Nord Ry 6½s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Norway 4½s '56	100½	100⅜	100½
18 Norway 4½s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Norway 4s '63	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Orient Dev 6s '53	53⅜	53	53⅜
19 Orient Dev 5½s '58	49	49	49
1 Orl RRS 6½s'68	100 1-32	100	100 1-32
1 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	88½	88⅛	88½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Prussia 6s '52	17½	17⅛	17½
5 Queensld 7s '41	103⅜	103⅛	103½
1 Rome 6½s '52	51	51	51
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11¼	11¼	11¼
32 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21½	21	21½
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	38	38	38
12 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	40	40	40
1 Uruguay 3¾s '78	38½	38½	38½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,002,000; previous day, 4,492,000; week ago, 4,099,300; year ago, 5,004,775; two years ago, 8,918,000; Jan. 1 to date, 570,609,925; year ago, 586,310,455; two years ago, 1,-308,399,000.

McCain to Join Dillon, Read As Director, Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles Simonton McCain, President of the United Light and Power Company and formerly President of the Chase National Bank, will become a director and an executive officer of Dillon, Read & Co., beginning May 1.

With the association of Mr. McCain in the organization, Dillon, Read & Co., which is a joint stock association and not a partnership, will have its number of directors increased to six and its number of executive officers to 12.

The present directors are Clarence Dillon, James Forrestal, President; Ralph H. Bollard, Dean Mathey and C. Douglas Dillon, all of whom except Clarence Dillon are executive officers. The other executive officers are W. M. L. Fiske, Roland L. Taylor, William H. Draper, Jr., Wilbur C. DuBois, Karl H. Behr, Frederic H. Brandi and Charles E. Kock.

Mr. McCain graduated from Yale University in 1904 and entered the commercial banking field in Arkansas, his home state. After advancing to the presidency of the Bankers Trust Company of Little Rock, Ark., he was invited to come to New York in 1925 as vice-president of the National Park Bank, becoming president of that institution in 1927. When the National Park Bank was merged with the Chase National Bank in 1929, Mr. McCain became president of the latter and later chairman of the board of direct

Menzies Adopts One-Party Rule For Australians

(Continued from Page 1)

ney banker, becomes Assistant Defense Minister with special charge of civil aviation.

Department Established

Mr. Menzies has established a new Department of Supply and Development and has placed it in charge of Richard Gardiner Casey, former Treasurer. The Prime Minister stated the new Department would help industry to make proper plans to preserve Australian economy in the event of a blockade or interruption of trade.

Differences between Mr. Menzies and the Country Party over the Insurance Act—the latter being strongly opposed to full operation of the Act—were emphasized by Sir Earle Page, Country Party leader, who assumed the Prime Ministership temporarily on the passing of Mr. Lyons. He launched a severe attack on Mr. Menzies and practically intimated the coalition was at an end.

Other candidates for the Prime Ministership were Mr. Hughes, Mr. Casey, and Stanley M. Bruce, High Commissioner at London, who refused to be a candidate unless he should be dissociated from all party affiliations. The final voting at the United Australia Party meeting was 23 for Mr. Menzies, 19 for Mr. Hughes.

Candid Critic

Mr. Menzies' legal attainments, his rapid rise in politics, his wit, have led students of politics to compare him with Britain's F. E. Smith, the late Lord Birkenhead. His role in the Lyons Cabinet had for some time been that of an exceedingly candid critic. The Country Party wing of the Ministry had smarted keenly under the lash of his tongue. Mr. Menzies excels as a "debunker." In the final weeks of the Lyons regime, the late Prime Minister had found it impossible to abjure his colleagues on the classic lines of the Victorian Lord Melbourne. "It does not matter what we say, so long as we say the same thing."

For many months the main charge against the Lyons' Ministry had been vacillation. The call for drive and leadership had been insistent. Defects of a composite Ministry had become greatly accentuated.

Present political difficulties are largely due to the fact that Australia's political horizon has changed so rapidly there has been little time for adjustment. Until a year ago, Australia's problems were almost purely domestic. Suddenly the international horizon darkened, and Australia was called upon to face new and alarming issues.

Warning of Danger

Mr. Lyons on Dec. 4 had warned: "At any time in the next few years we Australians may have to resist an attack upon our country." The statement made a tremendous impression on the Nation and the deadlock over the costly Insurance Act soon followed.

As for the future prospects, it is understood that, at first, Mr. Menzies offered to take members of the Country Party into his Cabinet, but common grounds between him and that Party were too meager to permit co-operation. The fact the Party has refused to co-operate is not taken as an indication it will vote with Labor to defeat the new Government. The Country Party is not anxious for an election. Mr. Menzies' popularity at the moment has not encouraged it to attempt a test of strength.

It is hoped that, the initial move of the Country Party against Mr. Menzies having failed, its leaders will see the wisdom of once more joining forces with the United Australia Party.

Queensland Drive Seeks Equal Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Twenty-two Queensland trade unions and women's organizations have launched a State-wide campaign here for an amendment to the Australian Constitution to provide for equal pay and equal opportunity for women doing the same kind of work as men.

James W. Roche, Secretary of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council, said that women had clearly taken a permanent place in industry, and that they were underpaid in comparison with men. As it was considered that the equalization of wages might be achieved more satisfactorily by legislation, Federal and State Governments in Australia were being urged to take action.

Florida Jaycees Ask Laws To Keep Cattle From Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Marshalling more than 100,000 members of civic, patriotic and fraternal organizations in support of its proposed safety legislation, the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce renews its fight to keep cattle off Florida highways.

"We do not ask for legislation that will require cattle owners to fence in their livestock," explained Tom F. Smith, Miami Beach, president of Florida Jaycees, "but we do believe that we should have statewide laws making livestock owners liable for damages caused by roaming livestock on our highways."

Since the Florida Jaycees began their campaign a number of cattle owners have erected fences. They report that the fencing had improved the breed.

Napoleon's Throne in U. S.

The throne chair of Napoleon is preserved in a San Francisco museum.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF. — Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON. The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. T-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA, N. Y., 89-06 161 St.—3 large rooms, bath, hot water, refrigeration; 2 blocks from 8 Ave. Sub., L. I. R. R., B. R. T.; 10 min. to World's Fair.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUMMER HOME for girls, ages 6 to 10, Westport, Conn.; loving care, constructive play, beach, woods; tutoring by an experienced teacher if desired. Write Box C-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage Remodeling repairs
Custom made, at summer prices. Also ready-to-wear. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

HEAD COUNSELLOR, song leader, crafts and swimming counsellors. Experienced, competent for Adirondacks Co-ed Camp. References required. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TWO HOUSEHOLD POSITIONS, second cook and second housemaid; Long Island estate; good experience and references required. Write Box G-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

BAYPORT, Long Island—7-room house, summer or longer; 2 baths, large grounds; ¾ miles from water. Stillwell 4-7766.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, April 5, 1939

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fifth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, Bailey's Cleansers & Dyers, Inc. of Watertown was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that they have given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

REAL ESTATE

MAPLEWOOD — SOUTH ORANGE
HOUSES FOR SALE — TO LET
FREDERICK D. SMITH
1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO. 2-6285

SHARON, MASS.—For sale, 13-room house; automatic heat; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. COM. 9095 (Boston).

VERY ATTRACTIVE

6-rm Colonial, practically new, garage, finished attic, gardens, etc.; worth seeing 56480; large Saving Bank mortgage. Owner 150 Washington St., Arlington, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON: FENWAY CLUB FOR WOMEN—Refined and economical residence, with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities; transient or permanent guests. Call Resident Manager, KEN. 1902, 1126 Boylston St.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Equal to vacation for business person; private porch; convenient. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., East 60th (near Lexington Ave.)—Convenient WORLD'S FAIR; single room in business woman's apartment, week ends or weekly; or, 2-room apartment for week ends. Write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31 St. (Apt. 4)—Desirable, quiet, sunny single; refinement; business person. Telephone mornings Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C.—Medium-sized front room, sunny, two baths; near church; reasonable. Riverside 9-1189.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Large, sunny, warm room with private bath; no smoking. Telephone GRAnite 0462-M after 6 p. m. on Saturday.

SILVERWARE

SAVINGS ON SILVERWARE. Also Replating Repairing; old Silver bought. A. Einsohn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 3-7328.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY MAN WITH FOLLOWING EXPERIENCE
8 Years: Bank and Trust Company.
1 Year: Hotel Auditor.
4 Years: Asst.-Mgr. Iron Foundry.
Write Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle-aged, single, clean character, unencumbered. Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG executive, 31, responsible, versatile, varied experience, desires connection with future. Write Box A-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Woman, librarian's clerk; intelligent, willing, desires employment. Miss L. S. Force, 315-93rd Street.

COMPANIONABLE practical attendant wishes position; also good sewer; other duties. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

VISITING colored maid desires apartments to care for professional or business couple; early mornings; A-1 references. GARrison 1063, Roxbury, Mass.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery, complete interiors. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 West Sixty Fourth St., N. Y. C., EN. 2-1560.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

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WANTED, Worn Fur Coats and Furs; cash immediately. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th, N. Y. C., Wis 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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FLATLETS

IT'S A PLEASURE to stay at Green Park House, London, W. 1; exclusive but inexpensive Flatlets. Mayfair 0161.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Uniquely situated at water's edge. Bathing, Boating, Fishing from Hotel steps.
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(Continued)

SCOTLAND

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tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

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47, Albion Street
25, Wellington Street

GROOCOCK & SON
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See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

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We Specialize in Church Work

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

(Continued)

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Established 1931
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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms

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Exclusive Fashions
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Everything for the Motorist
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For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
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Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT
STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

(Continued)

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Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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—to Take Off

Monitor Camera Club from Clyde T. Voorhees, Far Hills, N. J.

The Winch Used to Pull the Glider Into the Air

Daily Quotation

HE SUBORDINATED the sense of the duty of work to the sense of the pleasure of work. This is one of the simple secrets of life.—A. C. BENSON.

In Lighter Vein

Achievement

Lady of the House: "Can you recommend your friend, Bridget, as a housemaid?"

Cook: "That I can, Madam. Sure and she gets up and makes all the beds before anybody else in the house is up!"

Bluntness

"Have you noticed one odd thing about blunt people?"

"No what?"

"They are the ones who generally come to the point."—Chicago Daily News.

The Prophecy

An Irishman was visiting in America for the first time. Going along the highway he saw a sign, "Drive slowly. This means you." Stopping in astonishment, Pat exclaimed: "Faith! How did they know I was here?"—Wrekin Bulletin, Wellington, Eng.

There's a Reason

"You certainly must like cantaloupes—you've eaten a dozen of them!"

"Yes; but here's a strange thing—the last three have tasted like pumpkins."

But It Persists

"Chess was first played in the fifteenth century," says a writer. There is, however no confirmation of the rumor that some ot the original games are still in progress.

Procedure Is Simplified

"I'm delighted to know your father is pleased I'm a poet."

"Yes. The last boy friend of mine he tried to toss out of the house was a wrestler."

Daily Anecdote

A Bull for a Bull

Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, made his American debut at the Park Theater in Boston on Evacuation Day in 1843. After the concert he gathered with friends and showed real aptitude in historical facts as well as mastery of world-famed violins.

Complimented on his performance he remarked, "This is surely the day John Bull went out and Ole Bull came in."

Did You Ever Wonder

If Coral Is a Kind of Stone?

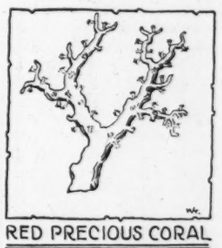
We read of coral reefs and coral islands—and the coral we see in necklaces and jewelry is certainly hard as a rock—so it might seem likely that coral is a kind of stone. Actually, however, coral is built up of the horny substance of various marine animals. This hard substance is chiefly carbonate of lime which has been drawn from the sea water and deposited in the tissues of the tiny marine creatures known as polyps.

Coral polyps, when living, are jellylike organisms having a body shaped like a hollow cylinder, one end of which is open and surrounded by tentacles, and the other closed and attached. Coral animals are hatched from eggs, or result from budding.

When a coral animal is first hatched, it is a free-swimming creature; but later it settles down as a polyp on a rock or on the framework of an earlier coral animal. Most coral polyps live in great colonies whose vast numbers are so closely packed together that the eye cannot tell where one begins and the other ends.

The parent polyp develops little buds which, in turn, become little hollow cylinders with mouths and tentacles of their own, becoming mature in the course of time and producing buds like the bud from which they grew. Fresh colonies are formed by eggs which hatch and swim out of the opening of the polyps, floating off to attach themselves elsewhere. Coral reefs are formed by the cumulation, through the centuries, of billions upon billions of tiny coral polyps.

Not all varieties of coral are suitable for use in necklaces, brooches, and the like. Most varieties, such as the beautiful corals found in the Florida Keys,



RED PRECIOUS CORAL

lose their color when taken out of the water, and are not hard enough to stand polishing.

The precious coral is a special variety occuring in the Mediterranean Sea and is red or salmon-pink in color. The right to the coral fisheries in the Mediterranean has been the subject of rivalry among the neighboring countries for centuries. That is hardly to be wondered at, when you consider that a fine specimen of red coral may be valued at as much as a hundred dollars or more an ounce!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Coat Changes Hands

Montgomery, Ala.

It was a cold, raw day here. An elderly man, crippled and a mendicant, sat on the curbing on Montgomery Street near the Paramount Theater. He was shabbily and far-too-lightly clad.

A younger man, wearing an overcoat, observed the older man in his distress. With merely a word that he had no further use for the warm overcoat, he removed it and presented it to the older man. Then he went whistling on about his business.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another advantage in keeping silent is that no one can misquote you.

Philadelphia Inquirer: We still think France would be willing to swap Tunisia for a couple of good tourist seasons.

Children's Corner

A Story for Children

Aunt Susan came into the nursery. She had a brown box in her hand and she was smiling. "Timothy," she said, "I've brought you a present."

"A present for me? Oh, thank you, Aunt Susan." Timothy opened the box and saw a lot of red blocks made of sandstone. How smooth they were, How strong.

"Blocks to build with," Timothy said. "See, they're of different shapes."

Aunt Susan nodded. "You can build bridges and houses . . ."

"And towers," Timothy cried. "What shall I build first, Aunt Susan? I know. I'll build a castle." He sat down on the green mat. "A fine strong castle with a tower, Aunt Susan. Oh, it will be fun."

Aunt Susan sat watching while Timothy piled block on block and the castle grew under his chubby hands. Up went the tower, square and high. Aunt Susan clapped her hands.

"A castle, a castle,
On a green mat.
Fit for a king
To come and live at."

Timothy laughed. "Now I'll knock it down, Aunt Susan. There she goes! And next I'll build a bridge, a long bridge from the green mat to the red mat. We'll pretend the bare floor between is the water. It's rushing along, Aunt Susan and no one can cross it, except by a bridge—so—up goes the bridge!"

Timothy's chubby hands worked fast. The red blocks followed each other from the green mat to the red.

"It's a beautiful bridge," Aunt Susan said, and then, clapping her hands,

"A bridge, a bridge,
On the nursery floor
Where a castle stood
A moment before!"

Timothy rolled over with laughter, and then sat—pop—right up straight.

"What shall I build next?" he asked, and away went the bridge into a heap of blocks.

"I know, Aunt Susan. I'll build a high wall around the green mat, a high wall with a gate in it!"

Straightaway he began. Aunt Susan watched and the wall grew before her eyes. Right around the mat it went with the gate in front of her. She clapped her hands and cried,

"A wall, a wall,
With a high, wide gate,
Where once was a bridge
That ran so straight."

Timothy looked up at her smiling.

"Aunt Susan," he said, "blocks are wonderful. You can make so many things with them. They aren't just blocks."

Aunt Susan bent down and caught Timothy's chubby hands in hers. Her eyes were shining. She said,

"A box of blocks
Can make a wall,
A bridge, a castle,
A tower tall.

A box of blocks
Can do all that
If you like to build
On the nursery mat."

How Reliable Is Hearsay?

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were riding home on the 5:15 p. m. train.

In front of them sat Messrs. Jones and Brown; behind them, Mr. Johnson.

Jones, reaching home, said: "I sat in front of the Smiths. Guess she had been to a concert or musicale—was talking about 'a trained ear.'"

Brown remarked: "It seems Mrs. Smith went to the circus or the zoo. Overheard her tell him about 'a trained deer,' or 'reindeer.'"

Johnson scoffed, "Pshaw! I don't see any sign of rain here. Heard Mrs. Smith say, 'It rained here.' Very odd of her."

Mrs. Smith had merely said to her husband, "I almost missed the train, dear."

A Verse for Today . . .

Trust ye in the LORD *forever; for in the* LORD JEHOVAH *is everlasting strength.*—ISA. 26:4.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasant and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.—George Washington.

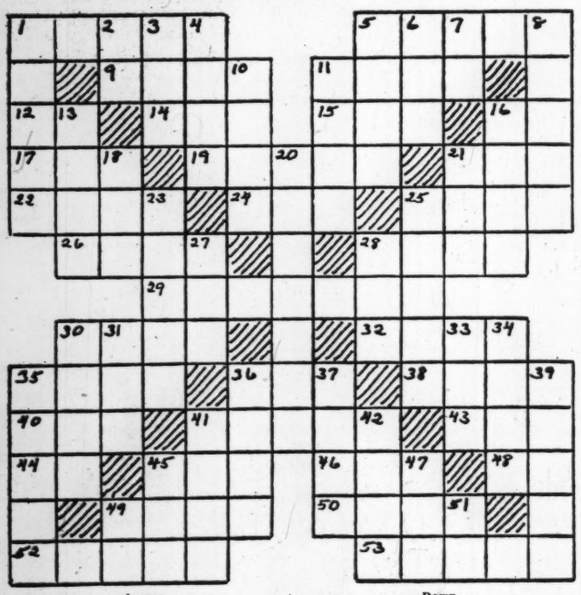
No gesture toward peace is futile, not even parades by peace-loving women in the center of the corn belt, far removed from international frontiers. Our recent neutrality legislation is not futile. No arms conference is futile, even though it may not succeed in limiting armaments by as much as a single gun. And the process of daily education in reasonableness and intelligent good will must be encouraged in every school in every land under whatever form of government.—Henry Goddard Leach.

Most of us are too accustomed to liberty to attach much importance to it. It takes two or three days of living under a dictatorship to make us realize how important it is. The liberty we have around us was built by our ancestors, and the liberty within us was built by education.—Salvador de Madariaga.

No outcome of an armed conflict can possibly bring the nations concerned greater benefits than they can derive from a peaceful and fruitful exchange of goods and services, developing in a liberal spirit upon a basis of fair dealing and mutual regard for each other's needs and rights.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Fujisan?
5—What were soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment called in 1684-86?
9—Who was divinely appointed to prophesy against Israel while employed as a herdsman?
11—What is another name for a ptarmigan?
12—Exist.
14—Who was eldest son of Caleb, faithful spy?
15—Book of Jude has how many chapters?
16—In speaking of Biblical Vaniah, what pronoun would you use?
17—What is a tool used by loggers?
19—What is the large light-colored antelope of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria?
21—The young of a wolf is called what?
22—In tennis, what term indicates no points scored?
24—Who was fifth son of Jacob?
25—What is one of best-known novels of Zola's "Les Rougon-Macquart"?
26—Who was a son of Melchi (Luke 3:27)?
28—In Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," what silver things propelled the barge?
29—Where is Croydon?
30—Sir Richard Whittington was better known by what name?
32—What is a tree mentioned in Bible (pl.)?
35—What is an antonym of "poor"?
36—What was middle name of Mary Evans (George Eliot)?
38—In baseball, a fumble is often called what?
40—Where is The Dalles (abbr.)?
41—What nickname was given to Georges Clemenceau?
43—What island in Adriatic Sea is opposite Trogir?
44—The fourth part of a bushel is what (abbr.)?
45—What gazelle is found in Tibet?
46—What is worn by judges and barristers in Great Britain?
48—What is the symbol for lead?
49—A cummerbund is a tree, bird, or sash—which?
50—If you visited Dumfries, whom would you see (sing.)?
52—What is the shovelhead of warmer parts of Atlantic and Pacific?
53—What dark wood was used for musical instruments in Bible times?

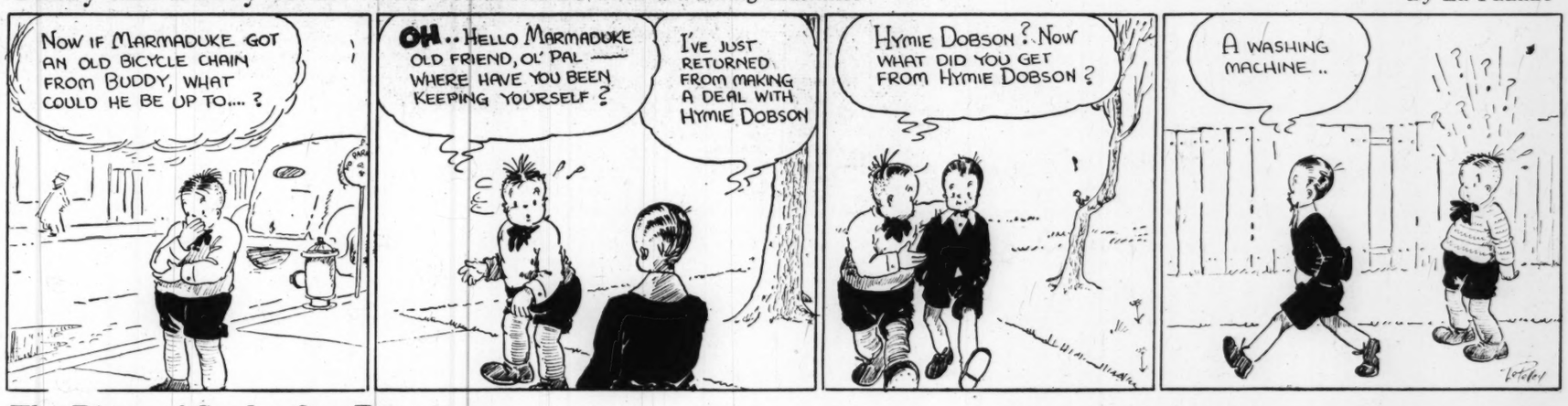
Down

1—Who invented the harp and organ?
2—Where is Towanda (abbr.)?
3—Who was one of those who returned from captivity (Ezra 2:57)?
4—Who is heronie of Ibsen's "A Doll's House"?
5—The caracal is what?
6—What immense Hawaiian herb has leaves nearly three feet wide?
7—Myself.
8—Who was son of Bichri, a Benjamite, who revolted from David?
10—What floating vegetable matter often makes White Nile unnavigable?
11—What South African antelope is slightly larger and lighter-colored than the sable antelope?
13—What would you call a native of Exter, England?
16—Attila was king of whom?
18—What is the period immediately preceding some important event?
20—What English heroine was daughter of a lighthouse keeper on Farne Islands?
21—A vehicle is what?
23—The Archevites lived where?
25—Who was a son of Aaron?
27—Baruch wrote with what in Jer. 36:18?
28—What was name of a town of Benjamin?
30—What was a dagger formerly much used by Scottish Highlanders?
31—Frosting is often called what?
33—What African antelope is related to the water bucks?
34—Barley and noodles are often added to what?
35—What are used to mark off a prize ring for boxers?
36—Who was father of Rizpah?
37—What does a courier carry?
39—A cat is often called what?
41—What is one of southern divisions of Albanians called?
42—What is middle name of Edgar Burroughs?
45—What is a needlefish?
47—What battlefield is mentioned in II Sam. 21:18?
49—If you visited Porto Alegre, you would be on what continent (abbr.)?
51—Toward.

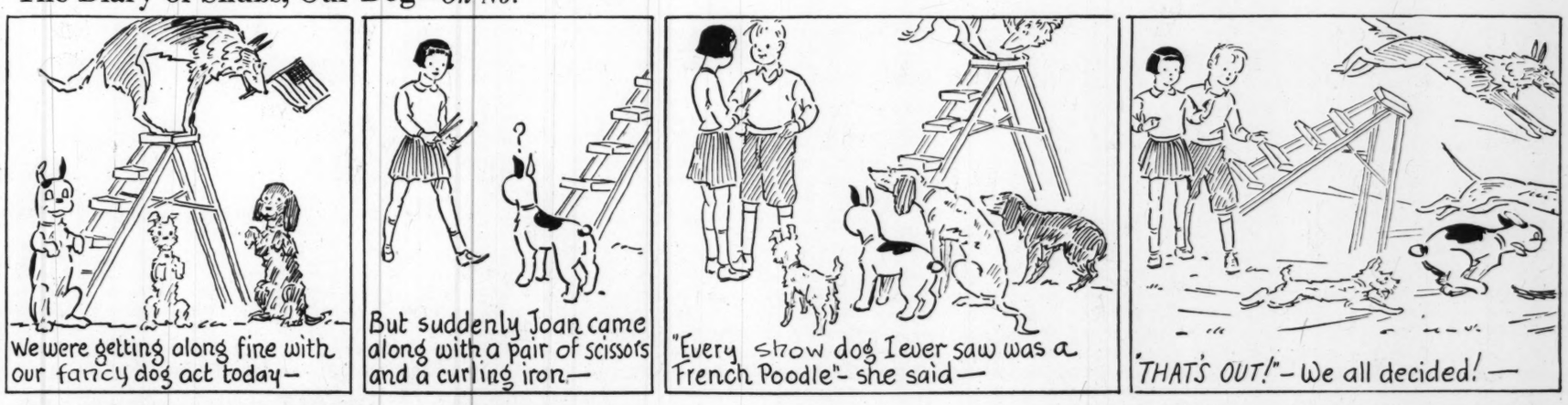
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Could One Do With a Washing Machine?*

By LE PELLEY

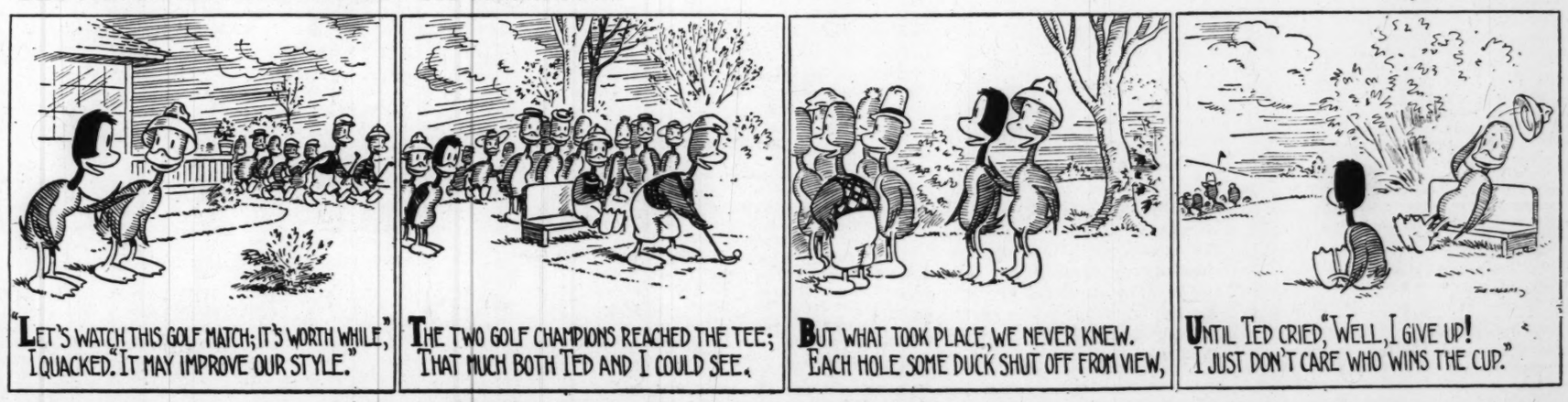

NOW IF MARMADUKE GOT AN OLD BICYCLE CHAIN FROM BUDDY, WHAT COULD HE BE UP TO.... ?
OH.. HELLO MARMADUKE OLD FRIEND, OL' PAL — WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN KEEPING YOURSELF ?
I'VE JUST RETURNED FROM MAKING A DEAL WITH HYMIE DOBSON
HYMIE DOBSON ? NOW WHAT DID YOU GET FROM HYMIE DOBSON ?
A WASHING MACHINE ..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh No!*


We were getting along fine with our fancy dog act today—
But suddenly Joan came along with a pair of scissors and a curling iron—
"Every show dog I ever saw was a French Poodle"- she said—
"THAT'S OUT!"- We all decided! —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Finishes First*

By THE HAGERS


"LET'S WATCH THIS GOLF MATCH; IT'S WORTH WHILE," I QUACKED. "IT MAY IMPROVE OUR STYLE."
THE TWO GOLF CHAMPIONS REACHED THE TEE; THAT MUCH BOTH TED AND I COULD SEE.
BUT WHAT TOOK PLACE, WE NEVER KNEW. EACH HOLE SOME DUCK SHUT OFF FROM VIEW,
UNTIL TED CRIED, "WELL, I GIVE UP! I JUST DON'T CARE WHO WINS THE CUP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's New Ambassador

Rarely have good relations between Britain and America been more essential as a bulwark of world stability than at this time. There have been moments during the last few months when the two peoples looked at the world from quite different angles. In the September crisis England had an emotional experience which America, 3,000 to 6,000 miles removed from threat of gas and bombs, could not share.

There could be little thought that Britain was pulling America into European entanglements; rather did it appear that America was pushing Britain. "Mein Kampf" had been widely read in America and there was little trust in the Munich settlement. Feeling was such that the advisability of the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to the United States was questioned by friendly and responsible writers.

* * *

But a succession of events has changed all that. The British-American trade agreement, common revulsion against persecution of the Jews, and the favorable impression made by Anthony Eden all helped. Then came Prague. In essentials the responses of two peoples—and Governments—were the same. Ever since March 15 their policies have been following parallel lines. This parallelism arises naturally out of a community of interests and ideals enjoyed by no other great nations. So natural and fundamental are bases of this relationship that Governments are more likely to follow than to lead in its development.

They can help by clearing and widening the channels for mutual understanding. It would appear that the Chamberlain Government has such a widening in mind in appointing the Marquis of Lothian as Ambassador to Washington. Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is retiring this summer, has ably handled official contacts between the two Governments and is highly regarded by the State Department. In the Lothian appointment the British Government has gone outside official diplomatic ranks for a man who has long been extraordinarily successful as an unofficial ambassador of understanding between the two peoples.

* * *

Ever since he first came to the United States while he was secretary to Prime Minister David Lloyd George, the new Ambassador has been making friends in America. No other Englishman in public life has such close and wide knowledge of the United States. Practical in his approach to politics, he will not attempt to claim an identity where only a community of interests exists nor to pull America out of her natural position. Idealistic in his aspirations for peace, he sees the American Constitution as a possible eventual model for a Federalism that would be international and war-ending in its scope. In this appointment there is hope for such a continuation of British-American understanding as will contribute firmness and calmness to the world situation.

"Suffer the Little Children—"

Mr. Hoover's appeal in behalf of refugee children will be welcomed by all Americans who agree that "No harm, and only good, can come to a nation by such humane action" as is now contemplated in proposed legislation to allow 20,000 German children to enter the United States.

The thoroughness of preparations to receive these children and to care for them properly is less widely appreciated than it ought to be. The Non-Sectarian Committee for Refugee Children reports that people in 41 states have registered their willingness and even eagerness to provide homes for these little folk. Prominent citizens such as Mrs. Calvin Coolidge have offered to be responsible for the well-being of entire groups of them. Child experts are co-operating in the investigation of conditions in communities and in homes where the children may be placed, to protect them from exploitation and to protect American society against their becoming a social burden.

Already many of the children have homes waiting for them; they need only be allowed to enter the country. Children not only of Jews but of Roman Catholics, and of Protestants who have suffered because of their political convictions, make up the number awaiting admission to the United States. The effort to provide these children with safety in a new homeland—as outlined in Senator Wagner's bill—is supported by Republicans and Democrats and by people of many religious faiths. Questions of financial responsibility for the refugee children and of geographic distribution of them have been carefully considered.

Many details, no doubt, will arise which must require patient handling. But this bi-partisan, non-sectarian effort to make the world safer for humanity seems destined to bless many more than the 20,000 who may discover in the Western Hemisphere in 1939 a refuge similar to that sought by freedom-loving people centuries ago.

Pointing for Recovery

The twelve-point program for business recovery offered by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, gives evidence that the congressional minority is reassuming its proper function in a two-party Government, that of providing a reasoned alternative course of action. The statement contains some propositions which are heartily to be commended and some which must be questioned or disapproved. But it is a useful contribution to political and economic thinking.

The first point, "Keep the United States out of war," is of course the objective of all parties, the differences being as to what methods are most likely to accomplish the objective. To "move immediately to curb unnecessary, wasteful and reckless spending" is a purpose heartily to be applauded. Repeal of the tax on undistributed corporate surpluses also is now generally accepted as desirable.

Regarding general revision of the tax structure and amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, some changes should be made, but it all depends on what specific alterations are proposed. Continued discretionary authority of the President over the monetary system of the Nation may appear "dangerous" to the Republicans, but in view of the instability of world finance this authority seems so necessary that its revocation might involve greater hazards. Finally, the slogan to "restore American markets to the American farmer and wage-earner" is an appealing one, but if this connotes, as it apparently does, the raising of further barriers to international trade and a retreat from the reciprocal trade agreements program, we are convinced it would lead in the long run to a lower rather than a higher standard of living.

Rehabilitation of the railroads and delimitation of areas of government competition with private business are desirable and attainable purposes, the question again being, "How?" On the whole, the program stated by the minority leader of the House of Representatives is distinctly significant as a hopeful indication that Republicans are getting together with sufficient foresight and assurance to present an affirmative body of policy.

Cheese for Contentment

Next time an international conference is held, Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin believes the table should be covered with—well, the traditional green baize, perhaps—but above that, cheese! Preferably Wisconsin cheese. Of course, the selection of the cheese might involve a few international rivalries, what with Gorgonzola, Camembert, Limburger, Edam, Cheshire, Gruyere and the rest.

But Mr. Wiley believes there is something bland and mellowing and agreeable about cheese in its effects on those who eat it. "You never saw a cheese eater," he declares, "who did not radiate joy." The consumption of more cheese by Americans, besides helping to solve the dairy problem, would, according to the Wisconsin Senator, increase contentment, reduce the divorce rate, lessen the need for rouge, keep Senators "a little more rational and reasonable" and make Americans not hate the Germans, French, Italians or English, but love their own country more. He believes Wisconsin cheese can beneficially be eaten in any part of the meal from appetizer to dessert, three times a day. He said as much in a thirty-minute speech in the Senate.

Maybe you've guessed it. This is Wisconsin cheese week.

"Critics Lay an Egg" is the way Brooks Atkinson's headline writer chronicles the failure of New York drama critics in ten ballots to agree on the best new American play of the season. Now possibly we shall see if when critics fall out playwrights get their due.

The Teachers' Colleges

Regardless of what else is accomplished by the current demand for governmental economy in New England, it appears likely there will be a redefining of the status of teachers' colleges. Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has urged closing two such schools there, and Governor Saltonstall, supported by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, has recommended closing four in the Bay State.

Principal charge levelled at such institutions is that they are turning out more teachers than are needed; consequently a large proportion (sometimes 40 per cent) of the graduating class are educated largely at public expense for jobs that do not exist. The principal defense, on the other hand, is that the schools offer educational opportunities to students of modest means who otherwise could not afford higher education.

Obviously, the two sides are discussing totally different things. One is the need for retention of our facilities in their present scope for training young men and women for the specific, specialized job of teaching. The second is whether these New England states should provide facilities for higher education at public expense.

The first can only be answered by a competent examination of what facilities are needed to produce sufficient teachers to meet the demand, and scaling down accordingly. The second requires public deliberation of what should properly be undertaken, and whether it can be afforded. Moreover, it requires expert analysis of whether our teachers' colleges with their present facilities and academic standards are equipped or qualified to properly serve as general educational institutions.

The Bookshelf

The Old Régime in Russia

FEATURES AND FIGURES OF THE PAST, by V. I. Gurko (Stanford University Press: $6), consisting of reminiscences of Russia's old régime by a former Assistant Minister of the Interior and member of the State Council, takes its place in the valuable series of research works published by the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, at Stanford University.

This Library, which is an extremely rare and full collection of newspapers, documents and other material relating to the World War, the Russian Revolution, and the post-war period, is to be congratulated on making energetic use of its storehouse of information, a considerable part of which has now been made available to the general reader through a series of publications, of which the present volume is the fourteenth.

* * *

Attention has been so closely focused on the Soviet Union, with its social and economic changes and innovations, that Tsarist Russia, never very well known in America, has fallen into the background. Indeed, just because of the sweep of social revolution, the empire of the last Tsar, Nicholas II, seems more remote in point of time than it actually is.

So a special interest is attached to these voluminous memoirs of a prominent member of the pre-war Russian bureaucratic ruling class. The memoirs cover the period from the accession of Nicholas II in 1894 to the eve of the Revolution in 1917. The author points out that from the very beginning there was grave reason to doubt the ability of the new Tsar to carry the tremendous burden of an autocratic method of rule. He lacked the iron will of his father, Alexander III, and he also lacked the liberal impulses which made the reign of his grandfather, Alexander II, on balance, a period of progress and reform, marked by such events as the abolition of serfdom, the modernization of the judicial system, and the institution, through the zemstvos, of limited local self-government.

Nicholas II was too weak to wield absolute power in the manner of a Peter the Great, too instinctively reactionary and distrustful to yield ground gracefully and prepare the way for a constitutional régime. The Russo-Japanese war (on the background of which Mr. Gurko contributes an illuminating chapter) shook his throne; the far greater cataclysm of the World War swept it away altogether.

* * *

Some day perhaps a Russian or non-Russian Gibbon will write the epic of the decline and fall of the Russian Empire. Mr. Gurko is not a Gibbon; he makes the impression of being a competent bureaucrat whose narrative of the past still bears something of the stamp of the many official reports he has written. Personalities are effectively described; situations are clearly analyzed; but the dramatic sweep of the inspired historian is scarcely to be found.

But, if Mr. Gurko is not the chosen historian of the fall of the Empire, his work, filled with details of the administrative side of the old Empire, of the experiments in manacled constitutionalism with the Dumas, of the social upheavals and intrigues of rival cliques and individuals in the ruling class, will claim the close attention of such a historian, when he appears. Particularly timely, in the light of present events, is the author's analysis of how war undermined the foundations of an autocratic system which had endured for three centuries and paved the way for the coming of Bolshevism.

W. H. C.

The Bait Might Have Something to Do With It

North . . South . . East . . West

A Transplanted Yankee

By Frank L. Perrin

In the picturesque little capital of Nevada, Carson City, there is being observed today the one-hundredth birthday of a friend whose confidence I learned to esteem some years ago. He is a Maine Yankee, who in the year 1856, at the age of sixteen, migrated to the gold country of the West, traveling via Panama. The sturdy veteran is Roswell K. Colcord, a native of the little town of Searsport, Maine. He became a leading mining engineer, Governor of Nevada from 1891 to 1894, and was superintendent of the United States Mint in Carson City from 1898 until 1911.

The Nevada of the early '60's was the Nevada of Mark Twain and his brother, who was Secretary of the Territory. Mark Twain in those days was known as Sam Clemens, miner, prospector and passive adventurer. He was a contributor to the Virginia City Enterprise, a weekly newspaper published at the town made famous later by its bonanza mines which founded the fortunes of the Fairs, the Hearsts, the Mackeys, and others.

* * *

It is upon this fading panorama that former Governor Colcord looks back today. In Carson City, in 1914, he related, interestingly, many of his early experiences. The former home of the Clemens family still stands, or then stood, near the Colcord domicile. Around it, as elsewhere in the little city, grow towering Lombardy poplars, trees unique in that desert country, and everywhere are the modest white houses which remind one of a New England village. Carson City is an oasis. Underneath the surface there is a lake, or river, which furnishes to the trees, and to the people, a ceaseless and inexhaustible supply of water from the melting mountain snows.

There is a freedom and a quiet inspiration in such a setting which appeals to and sustains the loyalty and the transplanted devotion of a New Englander. The busy world is somewhere beyond. There are few worries and few aggravations to disturb the emotions. One day is much like its predecessor, and there is promise that the morrow will follow quietly and in order. There is time for study and meditation; the opportunity to view the world in true perspective; the opportunity to express gratitute for that protection which a measure of isolation assures.

* * *

Carson City has its somewhat ancient and quite dignified "Sagebrush Club." Its roster contains the names of many of the great and near-great of present and past generations. Statesmen, lawyers, doctors, judges, journalists and millionaire adventurers are counted among its members of an earlier day. Some of the glories of Carson City may have departed, but its charm remains and its beauties, cultural and natural, survive.

The desert country, with its occasional oases and garden spots, captures the fancy and holds the affection of those who tarry long in its lights and shadows and become accustomed to its vagaries, its beauties and its silences. Few release themselves, voluntarily, from its enchantments. No wonder that Roswell Colcord, seeking it first in the vigor of a vigorous youth, staked his claim and cast his lot on the heights. He has looked long and far from his vantage point. Wars and panics have come and gone, political dynasties have risen and fallen, the wealth of the Comstock Lode has been discovered, reclaimed, dissipated and almost forgotten in the days of his greater activity.

And now a pleasant evening has come to this Yankee boy from Maine, grown gray and browned by the snows and suns of the years. Still he looks forward. The political turmoils at home and abroad do not disturb him greatly, I assume, because he has learned that, out of all these there will come again, as in the past, that saving reason and sanity, that unselfishness, that wisdom, by which we are always guided and finally led to a realization of the right.

In fancy I sit again with Governor Colcord. Listening, we hear the shrill whistle of the Virginia & Truckee railway train as it climbs the grade and prepares to halt at the Carson depot. The Governor politely expresses a desire to see the morning's San Francisco papers. The world is not so far from him as to be remote.

The Wide Horizon

Education for Peace

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

Any democratic reply to dictators' propaganda must clearly be something more than counter-propaganda. Half-truths cannot help a democracy to govern itself. Moreover its conception of human well-being rests on the conviction that its own well-being depends on that of other nations.

The only effective democratic reply to the propaganda of falsehood is the propaganda of truth. The duty of promoting truth begins at home. To be fully armed, democracy must be fully educated.

It is because it is so vitally important today that the masses of Great Britain should understand foreign affairs, and should form as far as possible closer contacts with people abroad, that the British Association for International Understanding has been started with Earl Baldwin as President and a widely representative group of public persons as Vice-Presidents and Governors. It is described as "a non-political society formed to provide accurate information about foreign affairs and to develop good relations between the people of Great Britain and the peoples of other countries."

* * *

At an inaugural meeting a message was read from Lord Baldwin in which he pointed out the necessity of doing everything possible "to keep alight the torch of reason." The object of the Association is to do for multitudes of people in all parts of the country work that is already admirably done for experts by the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

It will have local sections in the towns and villages of Great Britain. Its members will meet to hear lectures, to see cultural films, to engage in discussions, or form plans for visiting foreign countries or receiving visitors from them. No political propaganda will be permitted, and no resolutions will be put at meetings. The object will be purely educative—to increase understanding of other peoples, and of the facts which form the background of international problems.

The impetus which is setting this movement going is, in the main, the general desire for peace and for understanding of the disturbing conditions which threaten war. But this desire is linked up with a desire for unity in the face of danger and unwillingness to dwell upon the differences which are magnified in party politics. There is a widespread conviction in Great Britain that all the trouble of international strife and war preparation is in some way due to muddle, misapprehension, and willful obscuring of the light.

There is no feeling that the Germans belong to a different kind of human animal naturally hostile to the British or the French. There is a disposition to regard the Italians as a warm, intelligent people sympathetic to Englishmen or to Americans. A fuller understanding of international relations and world economics can only show that in the long run the prosperity of one of these nations, if rationally pursued, is conducive to the prosperity of the rest. If their interests are set up as antagonistic, and armed force is prepared to back or resist sectional aggrandizement, that comes either from muddle or from willful distortion of the truth, or both.

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The diffusion of knowledge among the people in a democracy is indispensable to its efficient fulfillment of function. But it is not enough that one country alone should pursue this self-educative aim. True, by efforts to promote intercourse with people abroad, such as those of the B. A. I. U., understanding will be extended. But that cannot go far enough. It is desirable that every democracy should set up an organization to promote international understanding, each co-operating with its opposite numbers in foreign countries. The existence of a powerful body of informed and disinterested opinion in many countries would, moreover, have an influence still more widely spread.

The object of such association, being exclusively in the interests of knowledge, would not be political; but political consequences would follow. If there were enough intelligent understanding of international affairs in every country, something like a World Federation of Nations would be evolved naturally and inevitably.

Who Owns Union Village?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Union Village, Vermont, still seems to be the symbol of a difficulty between state and federal interests.

It is pertinent to ask, therefore, Who owns this village and who should have the right to decide as to dams, roads, post offices, or any other public improvements? The most natural first answer to this question is that the whole village is divided up into a number of parcels of land, most of which are owned by private citizens. The town hall, of course, the churches, and perhaps a few other buildings are built on land held by groups, but the records in the office of the town clerk show that ownership is vested chiefly in individuals.

Next, there is the town—in New England, unlike other parts of the country, all of the town areas add together to make up the whole state. The town, therefore, owns the land within it. What this ownership means is a matter for the lawyers to settle, but that the town has important ownership rights is obvious.

Next, Orange County must be reckoned with, and the county territory, less important in New England than in states west of the Hudson, is nevertheless decisive in courts and other agencies which exercise control even if not downright ownership.

Next is the State of Vermont, which through the Governor has recently made strong representations to the world in reference to the ownership of Union Village. Beyond the states, of course, is the Federal Government which, in a certain sense, is also owner of Union Village. If the politicians in 1846 could say, in reference to a battle on the land within the present boundaries of Texas, that "American blood has been shed on American soil," we must suppose it is appropriate to say that Union Village also is American soil.

Perhaps another ownership may be worthy of consideration: "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." Does this also include the ownership of Union Village? If so, this higher ownership might help to settle the disputes among the five other possible agencies of ownership already mentioned.

The complexities of multiple ownership must certainly be studied, in any attempted solution of the present dispute between the Governor of Vermont and the War Department of the Federal Government. One is reminded of Webster's reply to Hayne, in which he challenges Mr. Hayne to outline in any sensible fashion just how, both logically and actually, resistance would be organized against a Federal authority in its duty of collecting customs taxes. This resistance was actualized at Fort Sumter, but the events of the Civil War seem to have declared such conflict futile.

Doubtless, important constitutional questions are involved in all forms of multiple ownership. If Union Village wishes to build a town hall, does it secure the permission of the owners whose land it condemns and purchases? Are the post offices of Vermont the result of negotiations whereby each local community or the state consented to allow the Federal Government to establish these facilities? Did the State of New York give permission for the erection of lighthouses on Long Island? Did Vermont give permission for the erection of customs houses on Vermont soil along the Canadian border, before the United States Treasury Department was allowed to erect these buildings? Did Vermont in every case secure local permission before erecting its state buildings?

The question needs further public discussion because of the peculiar nature of our federal-state relationships. Doubtless we shall come, in time, to a federation of the countries of the world, and meanwhile the working out of exact and harmonious relations within our own country will be a guide of world importance to such future action. If a future President or the United States bristles up as did Governor Aiken and talks about the use of troops to resist a decision of a congress of world democracies, dire results may follow.

Our own experience has been so long and so harmonious that it is quite unlikely that Governor Aiken will mobilize a new Green Mountain army. But, whatever right there may be in his position deserves far more comprehensive statement than it has yet received, and it should then have the careful scrutiny of constitutional lawyers, newspaper editors, and the public generally.

JOHN M. BREWER
(Harvard University)
Cambridge, Mass.